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The Ancestry and Descendants *of* Ebenezer Wood

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He beareth parted per pale Argent and Sable on a Chevron between three Marlets as many Trefoils slippede counter changed By the Name of Wood

The Ancestry and Descendants

of

Ebenezer Wood

of

West Gouldsborough, Maine

By

Elvira Wood

Press of
Springfield Printing and Binding Company
Springfield, Mass

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INTRODUCTION

Many people question the value of genealogical research, and others openly ridicule it as an occupation fit only to waste the time of inquisitive old ladies but unworthy the attention of practical people. The more serious-minded say, "It is not what your ancestors were but what you are that counts," which is true, of course, but with increasing knowledge of the laws of heredity we must recognize the fact that what we are—the choices that we make in life—are very largely conditioned by the choices made by the men and women of long ago. There can be no doubt that the characteristics and tendencies with which we start life are all the gift of our ancestors. These inborn characteristics are the tools with which we have to work. What we do with them is subject to our own wills, but who can tell us to what extent the will itself is influenced by these other wills that have gone before.

The man who said he did not want to look up his family tree for fear of finding a gallows tree had an entirely wrong idea of the true purpose of genealogical research. It should not be undertaken with the sole idea of finding food for vanity in the number of distinguished people we can claim as belonging to us but rather in a spirit of open-minded investigation. If we find evil in our ancestry it is a warning that here is something it is our business to eliminate from the family strain. If we find good it is a challenge to us to equal that plane of experience. More than that, if we are to contribute to the progress of the world we must not only equal the moral attainments of our ancestors,

we must excell them. Another fact that is strongly brought out by studies of genealogy is that moral achievement is the only kind contributing to sound social advancement. Wealth may serve as a means of advancement or decline according to the use which is made of it, but as we study the history of families we find it contributing quite as often to the latter as to the former. We might hope for speedier results if each descendant fully understood the odds against him and the desirability of properly directed effort.

Aside from these practical considerations there is a romantic charm connected with the things and people of long ago who were so like us in thought and feeling but so unlike us in their environment. The mother of today fears the automobile for her little child, the mother of long ago feared the wolves that were always prowling on the edge of the settlement, and the uncertain temper of her savage neighbors; yet in spite of these dangers life was pleasant then as it is today.

The life of a family extends backward and reaches forward so that in studying it we may feel a sense of the continuity of life that far transcends the limits of our few brief years.

The notes which form the basis of the following brief outline of family history were begun many years ago, at first with no thought of any other use than for the author's personal satisfaction, but gradually as the amount of material increased it seemed wise to bring all the scattered notes together in a connected story. When the work was still in its early stages an accident deprived the writer of the power to move about freely, and the visiting of libraries and other sources of information became impossible. There are court records, records of deeds, wills, etc., which often furnish valuable information, and this field is left practically untouched by the present writer. Hence it is felt that the sources

of information are by no means exhausted, and it is hoped that the present outline may form a basis for further research by some future family historian.

ABBREVIATIONS

b. . . born.
bp. . . baptized.
d. . . died.
dau. . . daughter.
m. . . married.

ELVIRA WOOD

Elvira Wood, the author of this book, was born in the town of Gouldsboro, Maine, but because her parents moved to Boston, Massachusetts, her early education was received in the public schools of that city.

After graduation from the Girls' High School of Boston, and the State Normal School at Framingham, she entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a special student, taking courses in geology, biology, and chemistry. In September, 1898, she became instructor in palæontology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and retained that position until February, 1903. At the latter date she became palæontological assistant to Dr. Charles D. Walcott, at that time Director of the United States Geological Survey, and in the following year received a regular appointment as Geologic Aid of the United States Geological Survey.

This appointment was changed to that of Assistant Geologist in June, 1907. In the same year she resigned from the Geological Survey and taught palæontology and assisted at the Summer Session of Columbia University. In September she entered the latter institution as a graduate student, where she received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D.

She accepted the position as Curator, Geological Department, Columbia University, where she remained two years, resigning this position to accept the position of Assistant Curator in Palæontology, Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Her last position was Assistant Curator in Palæontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York

City, which she was obliged to resign on account of an accident which made her an invalid for the remainder of her life.

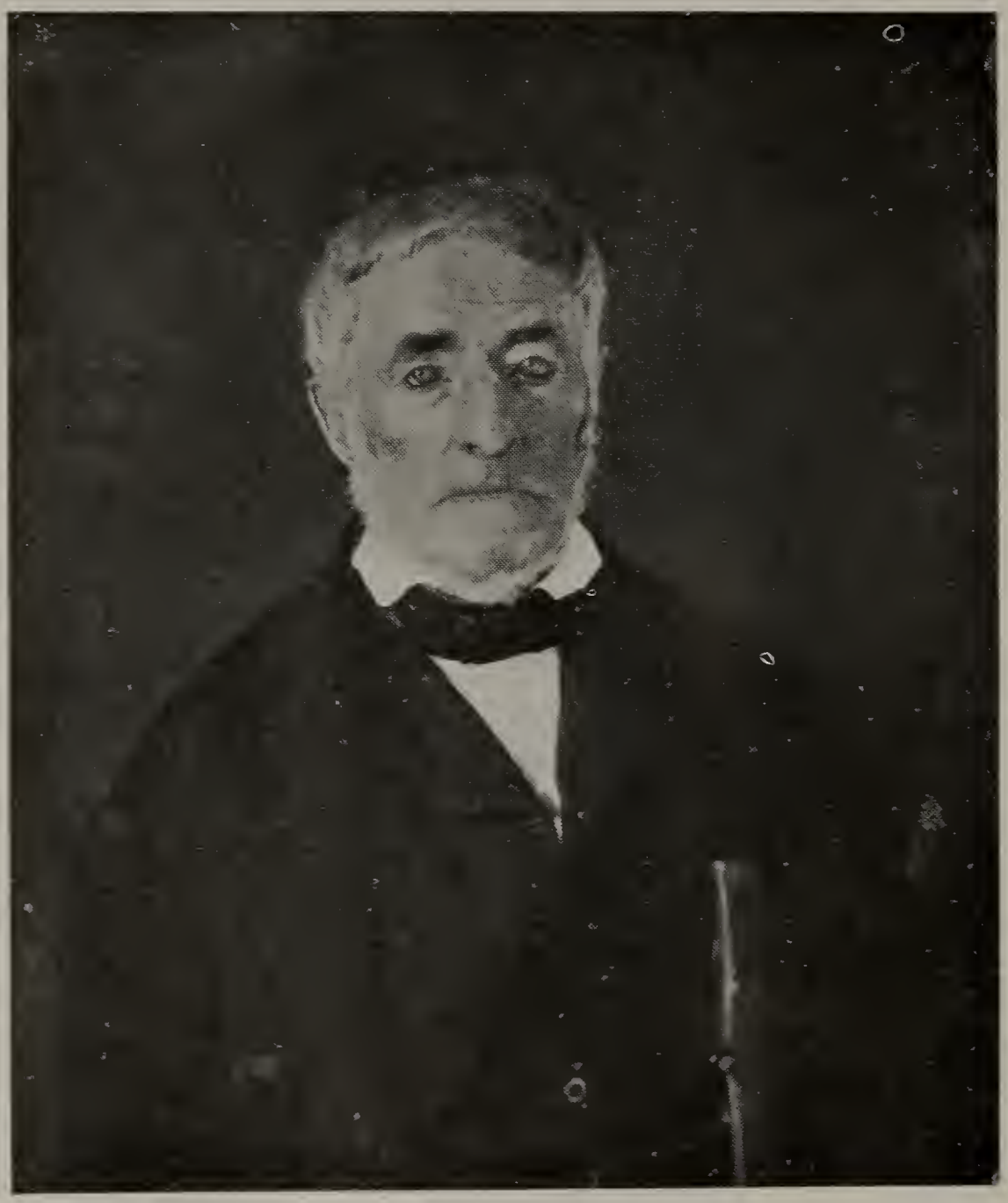
Among her publications are the following:

"A Critical Summary of Troost's Unpublished Manuscript on the Crinoids of Tennessee."

"The Phylogeny of Certain Cerithiidae."

"The Use of Crinoid Arms in Studies of Phylogeny."

She was a member of the First Congregational Church of Waltham, was patient in suffering and had faith and courage.



Ebenezer Wood,

at nearly ninety years of age.

1784 — 1874.

THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF EBENEZER WOOD OF WEST GOULDSBOROUGH, MAINE

The earliest ancestor of Ebenezer Wood, so far as known, was Thomas Wood of Rowley, Massachusetts.

The town of Rowley was settled by a company of dissenters who came from Yorkshire, England, under the care of Rev. Ezekiel Rodgers. Rev. Ezekiel Rodgers, founder and first minister of Rowley, Massachusetts, with his company of twenty families, came to New England in the ship "John," of London, sailing from Hull and landing at Boston, Dec. 2, 1638. He had been minister of Rowley church in England for seventeen years before he came to America, and he gave up his church on account of his dissentist leanings. Many of his parishioners came with him for the privilege of worshiping as they wished in the new world. Rodgers and his company wintered in Salem, Ipswich, and Boston while they were looking about for a permanent home. During the winter they attended services in Mr. Wilson's First Church in Boston. In the spring of 1639, they were joined by about forty families and formed a settlement farther west, which was then called Rodgers' Plantation. This covered the territory now occupied by the towns of Rowley, Georgetown, Groveland, Boxford, and Bradford, but the original settlement was where the village of Rowley now stands. The name of the plantation was later changed to Rowley. In 1673, another portion of this area was called Bradford, as some of the settlers had come from an English town of that name. Our knowledge of these early

settlers would be much fuller but for the fact that Ezekiel Rodgers' house was burned with all the records he brought from England.

In the earliest tax list of Rowley, compiled between 1660 and 1664, we find the following names:

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Stickney	0	4	6
William Stickney	0	19	4
Edward Hazen	0	10	2
John Grant	0	8	4
Thomas Wood	0	7	3
John Spofford	0	14	10

All these men, with the exception of Thomas Wood, were of the original company of Ezekiel Rodgers. They came from England with him and were among the first settlers in Rowley. Not only Thomas Wood, but all the others of this list, became ancestors of Ebenezer Wood of West Gouldsborough, through the marriage of their feminine descendants to descendants of Thomas Wood, as will appear later in these pages. Thomas Wood probably came to Rowley somewhat later than the others.

Of the parents of Thomas Wood nothing definite is known, but there is sufficient evidence that Obediah Wood of Ipswich and Josiah Wood of Charlestown, Massachusetts, were his brothers. Cutter (6*) says that Thomas Wood was the son of William Wood of Concord, Massachusetts, but from the list of William's children this seems impossible.

The land records of Charlestown (5, pp. 76, 191, 197, etc.) describe in detail the location of land owned by the brother Josiah, and on page 99 of the same paper there is a record of a sale of land made by Obediah Wood to Joseph Carter, both inhabitants of Charles-

*See Bibliography at the end of this book. Six is the number placed before the title of the work referred to.

town, Massachusetts, Feb. 13, 1646. It is thus evident that both Obediah and Josiah once lived in Charlestown, and it is probable that Thomas also lived there in his early youth. The land records also mention that Thomas Wood of Charlestown had a grant of land near the mill of Fownell, to be three poles wide, 1654. Whether this was the Thomas Wood who in the same year married and settled in Rowley is not known with certainty but it seems probable that he was the same man.

From the frequent mention of Josiah Wood in the records of Charlestown, it is probable that he continued to live there for the remainder of his life. Josiah Wood was born in 1629, and died Sept. 24, 1691. He married Oct. 28, 1657, Lydia Bacon, and he was admitted to the First Church in Charlestown, April 29, 1662. The following is a list of the children of Josiah and Lydia:

Josiah, b. Aug. 10, 1658; lived at Woburn.
Lydia, b. Sept. 23, 1659; d. Oct. 20, 1659.
Lydia, b. May 6, 1662; d. Sept. 17, 1681, age 19 years.
Samuel, b. Sept. 12, 1671.
Joseph, b. Oct. 27, 1674.
Ruth, b. April 4, 1676.

Obediah Wood lived, after his marriage, in Ipswich, as shown by the records of the latter town. It is possible that the sale of land mentioned above may have been made just prior to the removal of Obediah to Ipswich. The following quotation (26) gives a few additional facts of interest in connection with this brother of Thomas Wood: "Obediah Wood is mentioned in the 'Early Inhabitants of Ipswich' where he was a voter in town affairs in 1679, and had a share in Plum Island in 1664. His will, dated Oct. 26, 1694, mentions ten children and his wife, Hazel Euphony, property amounting to £185, and his seal was a coat of arms."

The names of nine of his children are known.

Obediah, m. Hazel Euphony ——, b. 1630; d. Nov. 27, 1714.
Samuel, b. 1655; d. Feb. 16, 1737; m. May 27, 1684, Mary Bolton.
Mary, m. —— Bryor.
Ruth, m. —— Robbins.
Elizabeth.
A son, name missing (leaf of record torn), b. April 11, 1665.
Margaret, b. June 28, 1667; d. 1667.
Susanna, m. William Blythe (see William Blye, "Ipswich Vital Statistics").
Nathaniel.
James, b. June 5, 1675; d. Dec. 16, 1708.
Margaret, m. Dec. 30, 1803, George Robbins.

The Wood name appears again in the early records of Charlestown. Edward Wood joined the First Church in Charlestown, Jan. 30, 1639, and his wife, Ruth (Mousall) Wood, March 24, of the same year. There is record, also, of two children, Ruth, who married W. Sheaf, and Tabitha, baptized March 30, 1641; died Aug. 29, 1642, but whether they had other children, or were in any way related to Thomas Wood and his brothers, the records are too imperfect to determine. Both Edward and his wife died in 1642, and the "New England Register" (20, Vol. III, p. 81) has the following note: "Inventory of goods and money belonging to Edward Wood of Charlestown, deceased, being valued by Robert Long, William Blackenbury, and Richard Russel, the fourth day of the eighth month, 1642, in New England." Estate: House and garden, £20, two acres planting ground.

The ancestry of the brothers, Thomas, Obediah, and Josiah, is unknown. Efforts have been made by several writers on genealogy to connect the family of Thomas Wood with that of some other of the early settlers of the

name in either the Massachusetts Bay or the Plymouth colonies, but thus far without success.

Three genealogies of descendants of Thomas Wood have been written. "A Brief History of the Descendants of Thomas Wood and Ann, His Wife," by Amasa Wood, carries out the line from the son Solomon; and "An Account of the Ancestry of Araba Thayer Wood," by Anne Maria Wood, that of the youngest son, Ebenezer. The third is entitled "The Wood Family of Sackville, New Brunswick," and is by James Allen Kibbe, member of the Connecticut Genealogical Society, and author of "Allen's History of Enfield, Connecticut." This book follows the line of descent from John, eldest son of Thomas Wood, to Senator Josiah Wood of Sackville, New Brunswick, for whom the account was written. Mr. Kibbe says he cannot "find any connection of family between him (Thomas Wood) and any other Wood family in this country," but he says further that "Efforts are being made to trace Thomas Wood, of Rowley, back to England with some prospect of success." He gives, also, some evidence in favor of a connection between the family of Thomas Wood and that of the Wood family of Norwich, Norfolk County, England. The evidence is as follows: Col. Eliphalet Dyer, who was agent for the Colony of Great Britain, visited England in 1758, and brought back for Annie (Wood) Elderkin, granddaughter of Thomas Wood, a crest and coat of arms said to be that of the family to which she belonged. These were carefully preserved and handed down from generation to generation by the descendants of Annie (Wood) Elderkin, and were, in 1874, deposited with the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn, New York. The original document is now (1920) framed and hangs upon the wall of the Society's rooms in Brooklyn. On its back is written the following inscription:

"This Coat of Arms I present to my grandson, Albert Leffingwell. It belonged originally to my Great Grand Father, Phineas Wood; and was brought from England by my Great Uncle, Col. Eliphalet Dyer, who was agent for the Colony of Great Britain in 1758.

Mary Ann Jackson.

Sept. 2, 1851. Aged 80.

Deposited with
The Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.
By the owner
A. J. Leffingwell.

June 24, 1874. B. C. P. I."

Phineas Wood, born Sept 20, 1737, was the fourth son of Thomas[3*], grandson of Thomas Wood[1] of Rowley, and brother to Annie (Wood) Elderkin.

This crest and coat of arms coincides with that of the family of Sir Robert Wood, who was at one time mayor of Norwich, and was "knighted by Her Majesty in the time of her progress" (9). A description of the arms and crest, with a brief outline of the family of Sir Robert Wood, is given in the M.S. just cited. The description is as follows:

Arms. Per pale argent and sable, on a chevron between three martletts, as many trefoils all counter-changed.

Crest. A martlett with wings expanded argent, holding in the beak a tulip proper, stalked and leaved vert.

The following outline gives the parentage and a few of the descendants of Sir Robert Wood:

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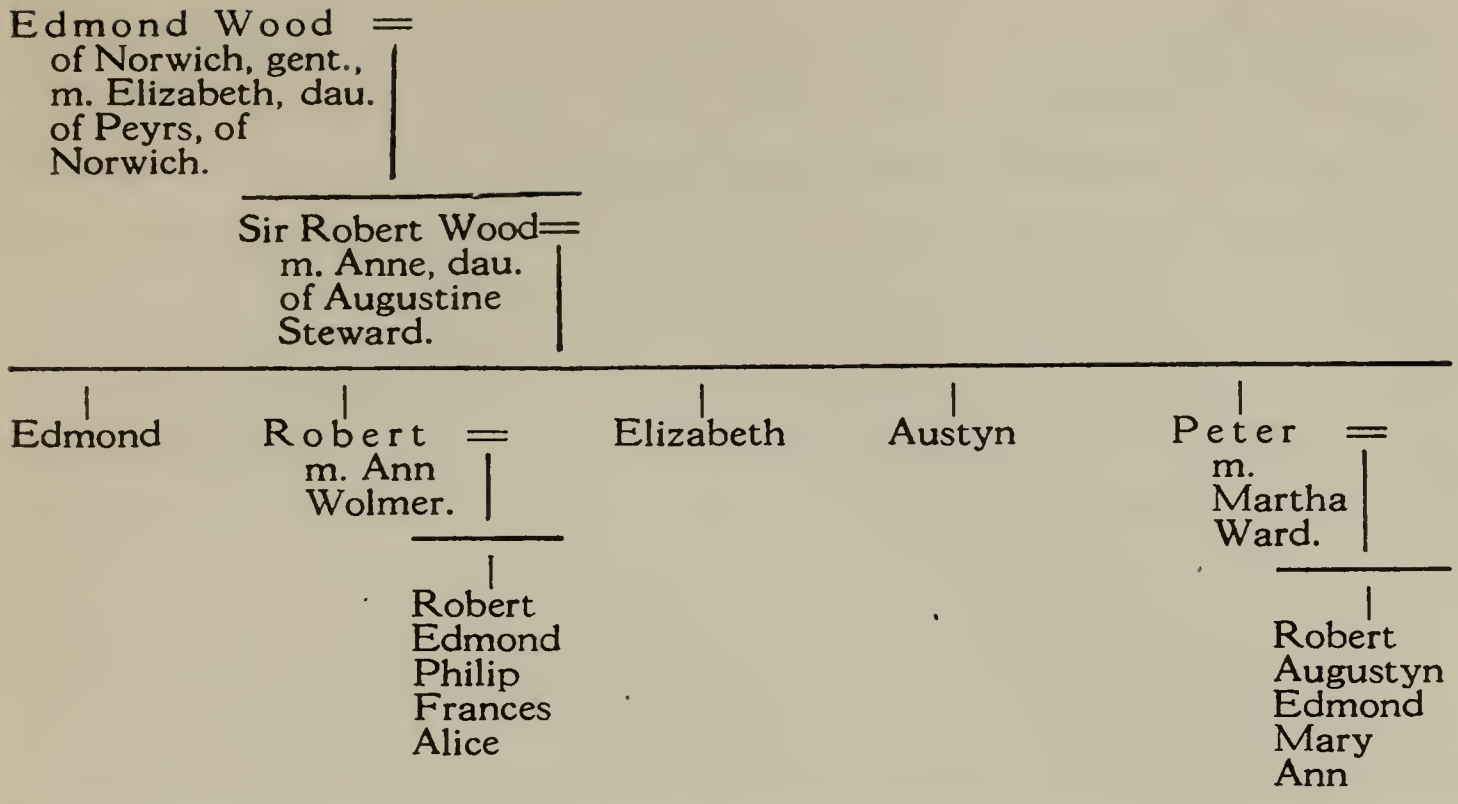
*The small number after the name of a member of the Wood family indicates the generation to which he or she belongs, counting Thomas Wood as number 1.



A letter written by Mr. Walter Rye, at one time Lord Mayor of Norwich, England, gives the opinion that Thomas Wood cannot be a direct descendant of Sir Robert Wood, but may be descended from a collateral branch of the same family.

THOMAS WOOD[1]. The earliest mention of Thomas Wood in the records of Rowley is that of his marriage, April 7, 1654, when he married Ann ——. The evidence concerning the maiden name of Thomas Wood's wife is thus given by Cutter (6, p. 562). "Her maiden name is not given, but there is much reason for believing that it was Hunt, and she was probably of Ipswich, Massachusetts, at the time. John Grant of Rowley married Mary Hunt, who made her will in 1697, and called Ann Wood and Susannah Todd, wife of John Todd, of Rowley, 'sisters' and in papers on file in the Essex County Probate Court, with the will, both Ann and Susannah are mentioned as being about sixty years old in 1697. In the will of John Todd, he mentions 'Brother Hunt.' In an affidavit, filed (Vol. 23, 27, County Court papers) in the office of the Clerk of Courts, Salem, Massachusetts, Thomas Wood calls himself about forty years old in 1675, and calls John

Todd, 'Brother.' " As his statement is not a definite one, it is probable that Thomas Wood was a year or two older than forty at the time, as otherwise he would have been but nineteen at the time of his marriage.

From the frequency with which Thomas Wood is mentioned in the early records of Rowley and the positions of trust which he held, it seems evident that he was a man of standing and importance in the community.

From the settlement of the town to 1664, to become a "freeman" each person was required to become a member, in good standing, of some Congregational church, and must have been admitted to the General Court. Thomas Wood's name is given in an early list of the "freemen" of the town. In a list of freeholds in Rowley, dated January, 1677, Thomas Wood held two freeholds, John Spofford, one, etc. The freehold was a certain area of land. In 1666, Thomas Wood and Samuel Stickney were chosen "pounders" for the ensuing year; and in 1670, Thomas Wood and his son John were "pounders" for the northeast side of the town.

The Hog Island marshes were divided and laid out to several persons: Thomas Wood, Samuel Stickney, and others (8, p. 151).

In Gage's "History of Rowley," we find the following note: "Nov. 2, 1677, the selectmen met, and pursuant to a law of the province appointed Thomas Wood and nine others to see to it that the Sabbath is duly observed in town. And they shall have the special inspection of those families that are nearest to their houses on either or both sides of them.

"In 1680, the town appointed nine tithing men for the town, and two for the village, each of whom was to have the inspection of certain families allotted to him." Thomas Wood was one of the tithing men, and ten families fell to his share.

A tax list compiled before Jan. 25, 1664, records Thomas Wood, £0 7s. 3d. In 1691, "In obedience to a warrant from the Treasurer, dated ye 9th June, 1691, requiring the Selectmen of Rowley to assess upon the estate of the several inhabitants of our town, our proportion of £24,000, which amounts to £391 /4 /4, either in money or in public bills of credit, or grain, or provisions, at the prices specified in the warrant. We have therefore proportioned the same as follows: Thomas Wood £3 17s. 0d. Ann Wood £4 13s. 0d. etc."

Occasionally, in the dry lists of names and dates, and the bare statement of isolated facts, we catch a vivid glimpse of what life was like in the little settlement, when the wilderness crowded close to its very doors, and peril threatened on every side. Such is the statement that wolves gave the inhabitants more trouble than any other animal; or the brief record concerning another Thomas Wood, "Thomas, husband of Susannah (Eastman), with daughter Susannah, killed by Indians, March 15, 1696." For protection against the wolves, the colony gave a bounty of forty shillings per head for each wolf killed, to be paid on receipt of the heads, which had to be brought to the constable of the town, and buried. In this connection the following, from the "History of Rowley" is interesting: "At a generall and legall town meeting held 4: 8: 16. Thomas Wood [with others] having engaged for to make a pen for to catch wolves, had that privilege granted that no boddy else should make any pen any where upon the cow commons, during the space of three years, and were to have for every wolf taken by there pen fifty shillings, payed by the town."

The following is an entry in "Sewall's Diary," published by the New England Historical and Genealogical Society: "July 31, 1674. At midnight, Thomas Wood, Carpenter, of Rowley, had his house and goods burnt,

and *vae malum*, a daughter of about ten years of age, who directed her brother so that he got out, was herself consumed to ashes." This was the daughter, Elizabeth, who would have been about ten years of age at that time. The twin brother, Josiah, grew to manhood and left a long line of descendants. He and his wife, Mary, were dismissed from the church in Rowley, Jan. 15, 1710–11, to Concord, Massachusetts. Here they lived for five years, and then moved to Mendon in 1715. In 1722–3, they moved to Enfield, Connecticut, where they died. By this second wife he had ten children. From the frequent mention of him in Allen's "History of Enfield, Connecticut," he seems to have been well known there, and to have owned considerable property. For whatever value to the world all these descendants of Josiah may have been, some credit is due to the brave little ten-year-old Elizabeth, who guided her brother so that he escaped.

In a list of freeholds belonging to residents of Rowley, dated Jan. 22, 1677, we find the following:

To Thomas Wood,	freeholds	2
" Edward Hazen	"	2
" John Spofford sr	"	1
" John Grant	"	1
" John Stickney	"	3

A copy of the will of Thomas Wood was first published by Anna Maria Wood (26), and was discovered in the records of the Suffolk County Probate Court by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry A. Wood, who assisted her in the publication of her book.

The following is a copy of the will of Thomas Wood:

"The last will and testament of Thomas Wood Senr. of Rowley, in the County of Essex in New England made the twenty-first day of July one thousand six hundred eighty and seven I Thomas Wood of Rowley in the county of Essex in New England being att present

weake in body but perfect in Understanding and memory Doe make this my Last will and Testament in form and manner as followeth Imprimis I commit my Soule unto the hands of God hoping for a Joyful reasurection through Jesus Christ my Gracious Redeemer And my will is that my Body be Decently buried and that the Charges thereof In the first place be paid out of my estate And then that my honest & Due Debts Unto all men be paid out of my estate and the rest of my estate wch God hath given me I Dispose of itt as followeth Impris I doe give unto my beloved wife Anne during her Naturall Life Provideth that shee marrye not againe my house Barne and Orchard where I doe now dwell that is on both sides of the way And my Lott that is neere unto Symons Brooke lyeing betweene Land Phillipp Nellson Senr. and Land Laid out to the Towne of Rowley and all my Land att Planting Hill called the name of Parrotts Lott and my five acres Lyeing att the farme Commonly Called Mr. Dumers farme; wch I purchased of Mr. Nehemiah Jewett; and all my Marsh att Hogg Island that was granted to me by the Town of Rowley; as right of my Gates And alsoe that Marsh that I purchased of Samuel Sticknee And alsoe to freehold that doe belong to the house; where I now doe Live Also I doe give her during the time that shee continues my Widow all my Stock And also all my Right in the Land that I doe hire of the Town of Rowley by Lease from the said Town for her to Improve During my time in itt Excepting That parcell of Meadow that doth Lye att Hawke Meadow; wch by Lease from the Town doth belong to me This parcell I Doe except Shee not being to have the Improvement of itt During the time of the Townes Lease to me And also she is to have my Cart Ploughs; and all my Tackling and furniture belonging to Husbandry Also I doe give unto my Said wife all my household goods within Doores; She is in the first place to have the Choice of two bedds with all furniture belonging to them and all the rest of the goods within Doores Item I doe give unto my Eldest Sonne John Wood the whole farme att Bradforth wch I purchased of Phillipp Nellson Senr. of Rowley; with this Provisoe that hee doth pay Thirty pounds of itt; fifteen pounds whereof my

will is that he doth pay unto his Brother Josiah Wood in Corne or neate Cattle Sometime within two years after my Decease; And my will is that Tenn pounds more of this Thirty hee doth pay unto his Brother Samuell the year after he is to pay the ffifteen pounds to his brother Josiah; And the other five pounds my will is that he pay to my Daughter Chute of Ipswich The year after hee is to pay the Ten pounds to his Brother Samuell Item I doe give unto my Second Sonne Thomas Wood the house that hee now dwelleth in; wch I built And the Eight Acres of Land belonging to itt Item I doe give him upon these two Provisoes following the Three Acres of Land that Doth Lye next to the foresaid Eight acres as men do goe to Rowley Mill or to Bradforth ffirst that hee doe pay Twenty pounds for itt; Tenn pounds whereof is to be paid in money to be paid to such as I doe Owe money unto; and that ass soone as itt is called for; and Three pounds ffive shillings hee is to pay in Molasses att Twelve Pence a Gallon unto Fethro Wheeler when itt is due to him and Six pounds ffifteen Shillings hee is to pay to Mr. John Wainright of Ipswich in good Merchants pay some time within One year after my Decease The other Provisoe is that the bargain that I have made with my Brother Obediah Wood of Ipswich for to build him a house; the hee perform the bargain yt. I made and for to receive the pay for itt and that he is to have all the timber that I have got home for the said house and all the boards that is doe lye upon my Brother Obediah land for the finishing of the said house and he is not allow anything for the said Timber or boards if he perform the Covenant that I made with my Brother Obediah Wood Also I doe give unto my Sonne Thomas my bath sword and Bandyleers and a boulting plaine and a Rabbitting plaine Item I doe give unto my Sonns Josiah & Samuell to be Equally Divided betweene them the Eighty Acres of up Land and Meadow that I bought of Mr. Dumer to my Sonne Josiah I give also the Bed that I lie on with the Boulster and the Rugg and blanket that is upon the Bed that hee doth Lye on And also my best haire Camblett Coate and a paire Serge Breeches and a broad Axe and a musquette And to my Sonne Samuell the bed and boulster that is

upon the Trunell Bed with the Rugg and Blanket that doth belong to itt and my best Searge Jackett and a broad Axe and a Musquett and an Inch Auger and an Inch and a half Auger and a paire of Mortising Chisels to each of them and one Joynor One Rabiting Plaine and One Boulting plaine and One Casement Plaine and one reavete and one Joyners Chissell these Plaines to have them equally betweene them and to use them both alike Alsoe I doe give unto each of them a Bible and my will is that my Sons Josiah and Samuell Doe finish Mr. Wainrights warehouse haveing the help of their Brother Solomon as much as cann be Item I doe give to my Sonne Solomon the Lott that was laid out to me att Clay Brooke; and the salt Marsh that I purchased of John Sawyer and John Trayles (?) lying at Hogg Island and hee to have the Improvement of One halfe of Meadow at Hawke meadow wch I have hired of the Town as long as my Lease doth last; and the Other halfe of the Meadow att Hawke meadow my two son's Josiah and Samuell to have the Improvement of it as long as my Lease is from the Town doth last Item I doe give unto my said Sonne Solomon the mare that he bought Good wife west And all the rest of my Carpentry Tools that I have not given away to my Sonns I leave Improvement of them to him till he doth Mary; and then they are to be Left to my two youngest two Sonn's Ebenezer and James Alsoe I doe give unto him a musquett and a bible Item I doe give unto my two youngest Sonns Ebenezer and James when they come to the age of One and Twenty yeares all the fore mentioned parcells of Land and meadow with house and Barne that I have before given to my wife During her naturall Life; my true meaning is that if my two youngest Sonn's live to the age of One and Twenty yeares then they are each of them to have the said Lands soe given to her to be equally Divided betwixt them and they are to mainteyne their mother as long as shee doth Live my widdow and my will further is that both my Sonns Solomon doth Live with his mother untill he doth come to the age of One and Twenty yeares And also both my sons Ebenezer and James and if any of these three Solomon Ebenezer or James doe Dye before they come to the Age of One and Twenty

yeares then the portion or portion of the Deced to be Divided amongst the Surviving of those three and that equally And my will is that my Debts be paid out of yt estate that I doe leave to my wife and my two youngest Sonns: except it be that twenty pounds that my Sonne Thomas is to pay And to my three Daughters Mary Chute Anne Plummer and Ruth Jewett having formally given to them three score pounds apiece as doth appear by my booke I doe now give unto them now more five pounds apiece And have ordered my Sonne John Wood to pay five pounds And to my Daughter Mary Chute as I have before Ordered him in this my Last will And my will further is that my wife att her decease do give five pounds to my Daughter Anne Plommer and five pounds to my Daughter Ruth Jewitt out of the household goods that I have given her and the rest of the household goods I leave them to her Disposing to any of my children to be given by her as shee shall thinke best and I doe make my Sonne Thomas Wood Executor and my wife Executrix with him Joyntly to Joyne in the Execution and performance of this my last will and Testament Desiring them that they will in all these mentioned particulars may well and truly be Formed In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seal This Twenty first day of July in the yeare Our Lord 1687."

Signed Thomas Wood Senr. with his Seale.

The will is followed by an inventory of his estate which was valued at about $3,000.

Thomas Wood was buried Sept. 12, 1687; and his wife, Ann, died Sept. 29, 1714.

Thomas Wood[1], b. about 1634 or 1635; buried Sept. 12, 1687; m. April 7, 1654, Ann —— (probably Ann Hunt).

Children:

Mary, b. March 15, 1655; m. Nov. 10, 1673, James Chute, Jr.

John, b. Nov. 2, 1656.

Thomas, b. Aug. 10, 1658; m. June 26, 1683, Mary Hunt. Thomas was buried Dec. 1, 1702. Had eight children.

Ann, b. Aug. 8, 1660; m. Jan. 15, 1678–9, Benjamin Plummer. Resided in Rowley.
Ruth, b. July 21, 1662; d. Nov. 29, 1704; m., 1st, Jan. 16, 1680, Capt. Joseph Jewett. He died in 1694. M., 2d, Oct. 26, 1696, John Hunt.
Josiah, b. Sept. 5, 1664; d. Dec. 10, 1728; m., 1st, Sarah Elithorpe, by whom he had one son, Joseph; m., 2d, Mary Felt.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 5, 1664 (twin); d. July 31, 1674.
Samuel, b. Dec. 26, 1666; d. Nov. 25, 1690, on the way home from Canada; m. Jan. 21, 1689, Margaret Elithorpe, by whom he had one son, Thomas.
Solomon, b. May 17, 1669; m. Oct. 15, 1690, Mary Hazletine. Had eleven children.
Ebenezer, b. Dec. 29, 1671; d. 1736; m., 1st, April 5, 1695, Rachel Nichols; m., 2d, Joanna Gage. Had eight children by first wife.
James, b. June 22, 1674; d. Oct. 18, 1694.

JOHN WOOD[2], eldest son of Thomas Wood[1], lived first in Rowley village, but settled in Bradford at about the time of his marriage in 1680. Cutter (6, p. 562), whose book was published in 1908, says: "The farm that he settled on is still owned and occupied by the family, the present owner being Bradley O. Wood, in what is now Groveland, Massachusetts, formerly a part of Bradford. The place has never been sold out of the family." This was true when Cutter's book was written, but Mr. Bradley O. Wood died several years ago, and the old house was burned Oct. 5, 1922.

According to the church records, John Wood and his wife joined the first church in Bradford, Dec. 13, 1705.

In 1726, John removed from Bradford to Littleton, Massachusetts. At about the same time his son, John Wood, of Boxford settled in Littleton, and his son Joseph also spent a number of years in the same town.

The Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Land Record Book, No. 30, p. 168, records the purchase of a farm by John Wood of Bradford, May 11, 1726, and the same

authority, on p. 169, records the sale of this farm by John Wood, Sr., to Joseph Wood, carpenter, both of Littleton, 160 acres with buildings in Littleton, 7th March, 1728–9. John's sons, Richard and Joseph, appeared as witnesses to this deed of sale. Whether John, Sr., continued to live in Littleton or moved elsewhere after the sale of his farm, we have no record.

John Wood married Isabel Hazen, who was born in Rowley, July 21, 1662. She was a daughter of Edward Hazen, one of the original settlers of the town of Rowley, who came from Yorkshire, England, with Ezekiel Rodgers in 1638. He is frequently mentioned in the early records of Rowley, and was a man of substance and influence in the town. He was selectman for seven years during the period from 1650 to 1668, and was "Judge of delinquents" in 1666. In the record of the survey made on Feb. 4, 1661, he was entitled to "seven gates." This related to cattle rights on the town common, the average number being three, and no one had more than seven. The inventory of Edward Hazen's estate amounted to £404 7s. 8d. He married in March, 1650, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Jane Grant. He was buried in Rowley, July 22, 1683.

Isabel (Hazen) Wood's maternal grandfather, Thomas Grant, was another of the original settlers of Rowley who came with his wife, Jane, and four children, John, Hannah, Frances and Ann, to America in the company of Ezekiel Rodgers, sailing in the same ship with Samuel Stickney, who later made affidavit as follows:

"I Samll Stickney, Sr. of Bradford do testify & say That I came over from England to New-England in the same ship wth Thomas & Jane Grant his wife, who brought over with them Foure Children, by name John, Hannah, Frances & Ann, whome I was well acquainted with & next or near neighbor unto in Rowley. And ye said John being deceased, I do affirm that the Sisters of John Grant above named, now by marriage known by ye

names of Hannah Browne,* Frances Keyes, & Ann Emerson are ye same yt came over wth their children."
Signed July 20, 1698.

The first two children of John and Isabel were baptized at Boxford, the other nine were born at Bradford.

Of the sons of John Wood, five emigrated to Norwich, Connecticut, and settled on Portipang Hill (now Franklin) near the Shetucket River. These five were Thomas, Joseph, Ebenezer, Richard, and Josiah. Their mother's brother, Thomas Hazen, had already removed from Rowley to Portipang Hill, which no doubt accounts for their choice of this distant locality as their home.

John Wood[2] (Thomas[1]), b. Nov. 2, 1656; m. Jan 15, 1680, Isabel, dau. of Edward and Hannah (Grant). Hazen.

Children:

Hannah, b. Jan. 20, 1682; m. July 14, 1702, James Bailey.
John, b. Feb. 13, 1683; died in childhood.
Priscilla, b. Aug. 27, 1687.
Edward, b. May 25, 1690; d. Dec. 26, 1762.
Thomas, b. Nov. 28, 1691; m. Experience Abell.
Samuel, b. Nov. 18, 1693; probably settled in Mansfield, Connecticut.
Joseph, b. May 5, 1696; m. Hannah Carrier.
Ebenezer, b. Sept. 8, 1698; m. Mary Rudd.
Abigail b. Dec. 14, 1700.
Bethiah b. Jan. 19, 1703; m. Jabez Bingham.
Richard, b. Jan. 30, 1706; m. Sarah Rolf.
Josiah, b. April 5, 1708; m. Eleanor Barrett.

EDWARD WOOD[3], second son of John Wood[2], lived in the old homestead at Bradford, Massachusetts. The town of Bradford was laid out in lots running from the river to what is now called the Rowley line. It is now possible to determine where the early settlers lived (17, p. 64). Their names in order beginning at the east end of

*Her second husband, the first having been Edward Hazen.

the town were Joseph Richardson, Jonas Platts, John Hopkinson, Joseph Bailey, Edward Wood, Benjamin Savory, William Hutchens, Ezra Rolf, Samuel Tenney, Francis Jewett, Samuel Worcester. The latter is the lot on which Mr. William Balch now lives. Next to this was that of Samuel Stickney. The Samuel Tenney house is still standing, and is on a part of the original Tenney Grant. The same was true of the house of Edward Wood until Oct. 5, 1922, when, as stated above, the old house was burned.

Edward Wood and his wife joined the first church in Bradford July 7, 1716. Later it was thought that the distance to the first church was too far for some of the families to travel, and application was made to the General Court for a few families to be set off from the first church in Bradford to form what should be known as the East Parish. The latter church was incorporated June 17, 1726, and was organized June 7, 1727. One hundred and one members formed the new church, among whom were Edward and Mary Wood and Thomas Stickney. The East Parish was in Bradford at the time of its formation but the settlement is now called Groveland.

Edward Wood married, Dec. 23, 1713, at Newbury, Mary Spofford of Rowley. John Spofford, the grandfather of Mary Spofford, came from England in the company of Ezekiel Rodgers, and was one of the original settlers in Rowley. The records of the Spofford family carry back to an early date in English history. The following account of them is taken from the "New England Register" (20, vol. VIII, p. 338):

Doomsday Book, which is a record of all the lands of England as they were apportioned out after the conquest of the country by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066, gives a record of the extensive domain which was assigned to the family in Yorkshire. The name is supposed to

have been derived from "spaw," a mineral spring or water, and "ford," a passage over or through it. It is of old Saxon origin and probably derived from the locality where the family lived. The name in England is now spelled and pronounced Spofforth. The town of Spofforth, a place of three or four thousand inhabitants, still occupies this locality, and an extensive castle, one of the most ancient in England, whose ruins cover nearly an acre of ground, still bears the name of Spofforth.

In 1265 mention is made of Nicholaus De Spauford, and in 1313 Roger Blase De Spauford obtained a pardon from Edward II for his participation in the conspiracy of the Earls of Lancaster, Warwick, and Arundell to expell Gaveston, the king's favorite. This they effected by executing him.

Thomas Spofford was made Abbot of St. Mary's, June 8, 1405. Allen, in his history of Yorkshire, says, "The Abbott of St. Mary was little inferior to the Archbishop of the province, being mitred and having a seat in parliament." He was made Bishop of Hereford in 1422, and the record says, "While Bishop he bestowed much in building his episcopal palace, where are still remaining the initials of his name in the chapel windows." In Eastwich Church is this inscription in Latin: "Pray for the soul of my Lord Thomas Spofford, Abbott of the beautiful Monastery of St. Mary of York."

John Spofford was for many years Vicar of Silkiston. He was appointed to this office by the House of Lords, Dec. 24, 1642. In Calawar's "Nonconformist Memoriales" (vol. II, p. 575) it is said of him: "He was a pious man of competent abilities, very plain in his preaching, holy in his life, facetious in discourse and a lover of all good men. He was ejected for non-conformity in 1663. After he was ejected Mr. Robert Cotton, a worthy, pious gentleman of the parish took him to his house and kept him as long as he lived. He died in 1668 ae. 80."

We have no means of proving, beyond a doubt, our descent from these personages but nothing is more probable than that John Spofford who came to this country with a company of dissenters and settled in Rowley in 1638 was son to him of the same name and faith who was made Vicar of Silkiston four years later. To cast in his lot with those who left their comfortable homes in England for religious freedom in the wilderness was appropriate action for a Spofford, for the motto on the Spofford coat of arms is, "Rather Dethe Than False of Faythe." The names Thomas and John, it seems, were constantly in the family on both sides of the water. According to this probability the son left England during the civil wars which resulted in the dethronement of Charles I, and the father had better fortune under the Parliament and Cromwell, but was turned out of his living after the restoration under Charles II, when, being seventy-five years of age, he was too old to follow his son to America.

The name of John Spofford first appears in the record of the first division of land in Rowley in 1643. He had a house lot of one and one-half acres in Bradford Street near the center of what is still called the town of Rowley. Lots were also assigned to him in the fresh meadows, the salt meadows, tillage lands, the Merrimac lands and shares in the ox pasture, the cow pasture and the calf pasture. His wife was Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott. John Spofford lived in Rowley village for thirty years, and in the spring of 1669 moved to the west part of the town, now and for one hundred years past known as Spofford Hill. This portion of the old grant is now Georgetown. This was a removal of four or five miles into an almost unbroken wilderness. The family had been living here twenty-three years when Mr. Goodrich, his wife and two children were killed by the Indians in Byfield, only three miles from them. They

had been here thirty-nine years when Haverhill was attacked and forty-two people killed, but they never left the place. There is no record of any of the family having been killed by the Indians, nor is it recorded by what means they contrived to retain their scalps in a region so exposed to attack by their savage neighbors. Three generations lived and died at this place and it was here that Mary Spofford was born. She was a daughter of Samuel, son of the immigrant John Spofford. Her mother was Sarah Birkbee, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Birkbee.

The date given in the "Vital Statistics" of Bradford for the birth of Edward Wood is Sept. 7, 1689, but this date taken in connection with statements in regard to his age and the date of his death do not correspond. The date given by Mr. William B. Ladd, an antiquarian of Groveland, and Deacon of the first church there, is May 25, 1690. As the gravestone of Edward Wood is in the burying ground at Groveland, quite near the home of Mr. Ladd, the latter date is probably correct and is here used.

The old homestead of Edward Wood in Bradford (now Groveland) was inherited by Edward's son Moses whose descendants were still living in the old house as late as 1908. Two of Edward's sons married sisters. Moses married Mehitable Stickney, while Ebenezer, grandfather of the subject of this paper, married her sister, Sarah Stickney.

Edward Wood[3] (Thomas[1], John[2]), b. May 25, 1690; d. Dec. 26, 1762; m. Dec. 23, 1713, Mary, dau. of Samuel and Sarah (Birkbee) Spofford. She was b. Aug. 7, 1682; d. Dec. 26, 1771, ae. 89 years.

Children:

Moses, b. Sept. 27, 1716; m. Mehitable Stickney.
Mary, b. Dec. 10, 1718.
Samuel, b. July 11, 1721; m. Ruth Hardy of Bradford.

Ebenezer, b. April 16, 1727; m. Sarah Stickney.
John, b. June 25, 1731; d. Oct. 2, 1738.
Sarah, b. June 13, 1734; m. Capt. John Savory.

EBENEZER WOOD[4], third son of Edward and Mary Wood[3], was born in Bradford, April 16, 1727. At a town meeting held in Bradford, March 14, 1795, Ebenezer Wood was chosen fence viewer, also it was voted that he serve as selectman in place of Abraham Burbank, deceased.

The information now available concerning Ebenezer Wood is unfortunately very meagre. It is probable that he lived for a time in Haverhill since the births of his three eldest children are recorded in the "Vital Statistics" of Haverhill. The births of his seven younger children are recorded in the Bradford "Vital Statistics," hence it is probable that he spent his most active years in that place. Mr. Clarence H. Wood, a grandson of Ebenezer's son Joseph, is authority for the statement that he lived at Tewksbury. If so it was probably during the later years of his life.

Ebenezer Wood married, May 24, 1749, Sarah Stickney, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Millicken) Stickney. The name of Stickney, like many other surnames, was derived from the place where the family lived in the old days. Stickney, in England, is a large village on the Boston road, distant eight and one-half miles north of Boston Station. It is pleasantly situated on the borders of the east and west fens in the soke of Bolingbrooke, diocese of Lincoln.

In 1331, during the reign of Edward III, one of the one hundred and thirty-one persons taxed in Boston was John de Stickney, who paid about one pound. That was considered a large sum in those days. He was doubtless a man of the Guild of St. Lawrence, for the arms of Stickney were carved in the chimney piece of the old "moat

house" in the village of Stickney, near Boston, England. The arms of Stickney are found to have been: "Ermine, three lozenges ermine."

Robert Stickney made his will Oct. 3, 1582, and was buried Oct. 18, 1582. He lived at Frampton, a parish in Lincolnshire, six miles south from Boston, England.

William Stickney, son of Robert Stickney, also lived at Frampton. He was baptized Dec. 30, 1558, and was married, June 16, 1585, to Margaret Pierson.

William Stickney, immigrant ancestor of all who bear that name in America, was a son of William and Margaret (Pierson) Stickney. William Stickney, his wife, Elizabeth, and three children, Samuel, Amos and Mary, came from England in the company of Ezekiel Rodgers. According to his affidavit (quoted above) he came in the same ship with Thomas Grant, his wife and four children. They probably came first to Boston, Massachusetts, but went to Rowley in 1639, and were among the first settlers in that place.

In the division of land in 1643 there was set off to William Stickney, "One lott containinge one acre and a halfe," and there he built his house. He was a man of some importance in the settlement, serving on several important committees, also as clerk of the market, trial juror, selectman, and in 1661 he is mentioned as "lieutenant." He acquired considerable property, and after his death his estate was appraised at £416 14s. 1d. He died Jan. 25, 1664–5. Near the Rodgers monument in Rowley is a stone to the memory of William Stickney.

Sarah, who married Ebenezer Wood, was a great-great-granddaughter of William Stickney, being a great-granddaughter of Samuel and Julia (Swan) Stickney, and a granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Hazeltine) Stickney.

There is no record of the death of Ebenezer Wood, or of his wife.

Ebenezer Wood[4] (Thomas[1], John [2], Edward [3]), b. April 16, 1727; m. May 24, 1749, Sarah Stickney, dau. of Thomas and Mary (Millicken) Stickney.

Children:

Ebenezer, b. June 29, 1750, at Haverhill. Went to Maine, but was not the subject of this paper.
William, b. March 6, 1752; d. 1826.
Thomas, b. June 14, 1754, at Haverhill. Lived at Tewksbury. Married Dolly Carlton.
Amos, b. April 7, 1756; m. Mercy Whiting. Lived at Dracutt.
Asa, b. Aug. 30, 1758; m. Abigail Burbank. Lived at Brentwood, New Hampshire, later at Vienna, Maine.
Sarah, bp. 1760; m. —— Hunt of Tewksbury, Massachusetts.
Mehitable, b. Nov. 29, 1763; m. Jotham Barron of Topsham, Maine.
Daniel, b. Jan. 8, 1766; m. Hannah Barron. Lived at Tewksbury, later at New York city.
Joseph, b. Jan. 8, 1768; m. Dorcas Hardy. Lived at Sandown, New Hampshire.
Edward, b. April 22, 1770; m., 1st, Lydia Whittemore; m., 2d, Mary Goodhue. Lived at Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM WOOD[5], second son of Ebenezer Wood[4], was born at Haverhill, March 6, 1752. Of his childhood and early youth we have no record. At the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War William Wood was living in Hollis, New Hampshire, being then twenty-three years of age and unmarried. It is probable that he had but recently come to Hollis, as his name does not appear on the tax list of Jan. 1, 1775, or on any other town document previous to that time.

The following extract from the "History of the Town of Hollis," by Samuel T. Worcester, describes the stirring events at the beginning of the Revolution, and contains the first mention of William Wood in connection with them:

"Late at night on the 18th of April the detachment of British troops under command of Lt. Col. Smith crossed over from Boston Common to East Cambridge on their march to Lexington and Concord. The distance from Hollis to Cambridge, by the roads then travelled, was forty-two miles. The alarm of this expedition was at once spread through the country by mounted express. According to well established tradition, the news of it was brought to Hollis about noon of the 19th, by Dea. John Boynton, who lived in the south part of the town, near the province line, and was one of the committee of observation. Dea. Boynton came riding through the town at the top of his horse's speed, calling out to his townsmen, as he passed, 'The Regulars are coming and killing our men.' Dea. Boynton (as the tradition tells the story), riding at full speed, and out of breath, announced his message at the door of Capt. Worcester, another member of the same committee, living a little south of the Hollis common, who had just risen from his dinner, and was then standing at his looking glass with his face well lathered, and in the act of shaving. Capt. Worcester, without stopping to finish his work, with his face still whitened for the razor, at once dropped that instrument, hurried to his stable, mounted his horse, and in that plight assisted in spreading the alarm. Other mounted messengers were soon despatched to the several parts of the town to carry the news, and in the afternoon of the same day ninety-two minute men were called and met on the Hollis common, with their muskets, each with his powder horn, and one pound of powder from the town's stock and twenty bullets.

"A story is told in this connection of five brothers of the name of Nevins, then living in the north part of the town, all of whom were afterwards in the army, which illustrates the spirit and promptness with which

these minute men met this alarm. Early in the afternoon of the 19th of April three of these brothers were at work with their crowbars in digging stone for a farm wall at a short distance from their home. At the coming in sight of the messenger they had partially raised from its place a large flat stone embedded in a farm roadway. Seeing the messenger spurring toward them at full speed, one of the brothers put a small boulder under the large stone to keep it in the position to which it had been raised, and all stopped and listened to the message of the horsemen. Upon hearing it, leaving the stone as it was in the roadway, with the little boulder under it, they hastened to the house, and all three of them, with their guns and equipments, hurried to the Hollis common to join their company. One of these brothers was afterwards killed at Bunker Hill; another, in the spring following, lost his life in the service in New York. As a family memento of this incident, this large stone with the smaller one supporting it, was permitted to remain for more than seventy years afterward, in the same position in which the brothers had left it on the 19th of April." This large stone was in 1897 removed to the village green, in front of the church in Hollis, placed in the same relative position in which it was left by the Nevins brothers, and covered with a bronze tablet, bearing the names of the ninety-two minute men who assembled there on the afternoon of April 19th, 1775. (See the photograph opposite.) The name of William Wood is the eighth in the second row.

The narrative of Samuel Worcester continues: "Having made choice, the same afternoon, of Reuben Dow as Captain, John Goss, first Lieutenant, and John Cummings, 2d Lieutenant, this company on the evening of the 19th, or before daylight the next morning, was on its march from Hollis to Cambridge. The names of

Tablet on village green at Hollis, N. H. bearing names of 92 minute-men who marched from Hollis to Cambridge April 19, 1775.

all the officers of the company, and also of the private soldiers, are represented in the list below, copied from an original company roll, preserved by Capt. Dow, and now with the Hollis documents showing the date of enlistment, time of service, daily wages of officers and privates, pay for travel from Hollis to Cambridge and back, and the amount of money paid to each of them by the town. This document is entitled, 'A Muster Roll of Capt. Reuben Dow's Company of Minute Men who marched from Hollis the 19th of April, 1775,' and may be found in full in the October number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, pp. 282, 283." These names all appear on the tablet and are quite readable.

"Thirty-nine of the privates of the company, after an absence of from five to twelve days, returned to Hollis. The remaining fifty-three, with but few if any exceptions, stayed at Cambridge and volunteered in other companies to serve for eight months. Much the largest part of those who remained at Cambridge re-enlisted for eight months in a new company under Capt. Dow, of which John Goss was also 1st Lieutenant, and John Cummings 2d Lieutenant. This company was afterwards mustered into the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Col. William Prescott, the hero of Bunker Hill, who at the time lived near the north line of the adjoining town of Pepperell, a large part of his farm being in Hollis.* * *

"It is shown by the original company roll of the Hollis minute men, that the wages paid to the private soldiers of the company were one shilling and five pence per day, equal to about 24 cents in federal money. They were also paid one penny a mile each way for travel, making in all 84d. or 7s., the distance from Hollis to Cambridge being 42 miles. The wages of the Captain were 4s. 6d., or about 75 cents per day; those of the

1st Lieutenant, 2s. 10d.; of the 2d Lieutenant, 2s. 6d.; of the Sergeants, 1s. 8 3–4, or some less than 30 cents per day. The full amount paid by the town for the services of this company, as shown by this same roll, was £65 12s. 7d.

"The new company of Capt. Dow, enlisted at Cambridge, for eight months, including its officers, consisted of fifty-nine men, that number making a full company under the law of Massachusetts for organizing the troops of that province."

The names of the officers and privates of this company, as first organized, are given in the "History of Hollis" (29, pp. 149–50). Among these is the name of William Wood, private. "An original descriptive roll of fifty of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the company still exists, showing their height, age and complexion." In this William Wood is described as twenty-three years of age, light complexion, five feet, six inches tall.

Quoting again from the Hollis History: "The regiment of Col. Prescott, with other Massachusetts regiments, was stationed at Cambridge till the battle of Bunker Hill." They camped upon what is now a part of the Harvard College grounds, and the church in which they worshiped on Sundays is still standing.

'About nine o'clock on the night of the 16th of June the companies of Captains Dow and Moor, with the regiment of Col. Prescott, and detachments from two or three other regiments, by orders of the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, with their arms, spades and other intrenching tools, marched from Cambridge common to Charlestown, and took possession of the heights upon which, the next day, was fought the battle of Bunker Hill. Col. Prescott was at the head of the detachment, in a simple appropriate uniform with a blue coat and three-cornered hat. Two Sergeants

carrying dark lanterns were in front of him, and the intrenching tools in carts in the rear. The men had been ordered to take with them in their knapsacks, one day's rations, but many of them neglected to obey this order. After one or more halts, for consultation of the officers, the detachment reached the hill to be fortified about midnight. Working with their spades and pickaxes the whole of the rest of the night and the next forenoon in the intense heat of a June sun, without sleep and many of them suffering for the want of food and drink, they threw up the redoubt, which their heroism soon made forever memorable. * * *

"The men, hungry and weary, having worked through the night and till noon of the next day, without sleep, and many of them without food or drink, some of their officers, in view of the impending conflict, urged Col. Prescott to send a request to Gen. Ward, commanding at Cambridge, that the men who had built the fort might be relieved and fresh troops might be sent over for its defence. Col. Prescott fully understood the spirit and temper of his men—many of them were his neighbors, and he promptly said to the officers making that request, that he would not consent to their relief. 'The men,' said he, 'who have raised these works will best defend them; they have had the merit of the labor and should have the honor of the victory, if attacked.' "

Several histories of the battle of Bunker Hill have been written, but a more personal word was told to the writer by a granddaughter of William Wood, Mrs. Harriet W. Rockwood.* "Grandfather often referred

*Mrs. Harriet Rockwood of Nashua, New Hampshire, was a granddaughter of William Wood of Hollis. Hannah, daughter of William Wood, married Gardner Rideout of Hollis, and their daughter, Harriet Wood Rideout, was born in Hollis, Dec. 5, 1823. She married in 1847 Andrew J. Rockwood of Nashua, and lived in Nashua for the remainder of her life. She died Nov. 16, 1916. In February, 1916, the writer had the privilege of calling upon Mrs. Rockwood in her Nashua home, and found her a most interesting and intelligent

to the Battle of Bunker Hill," said she. "He said, 'We fought with our guns until our ammunition was gone and then we threw stones, and I think we did about as much execution with the stones as we did with the bullets.'" It may very well be that the British found the ammunitionless country boys no mean antagonists, trained, as they were from childhood, in the art of "firing rocks" with swiftness and precision. William Wood was severely wounded in the battle, and he said that when he fell he rolled over against the base of a board fence, and as he lay there the British bullets rattling against the fence above him "sounded like hail stones."

Of the ninety-two men who marched from Hollis on the 19th of April, eight were killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill, two had previously died of disease at the camp in Cambridge, and one was killed two days after the battle by the accidental bursting of his gun, making a total loss of eleven men. "There were also six of the Hollis company wounded in the battle, viz., Reuben Dow, the captain, Ephraim Blood, Francis Blood, Francis Powers, Thomas Pratt and William Wood; Dow and Wood, so severely that they were afterwards pensioners for life." His wound did not, however, prevent William Wood from giving further active service to the cause of national independence. This wound destroyed the elbow joint of the arm, and

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woman. Although then ninety-two years of age she was remarkably active in mind and body, and was keenly interested in facts, previously unknown to her, concerning the early history of the Wood family. She remembered her grandfather as a very old man and told several anecdotes concerning him. As she was only three years old when her grandfather died, these family stories must have been told to her by her aunts or her grandmother whom she remembered very well, and whom she often visited in the old home in Hollis. As Susannah Wood lived twenty years after the death of her husband, Harriet was a young woman of twenty-three at the time of her grandmother's death.

in this connection his grandson and namesake, William Wood of West Gouldsborough, has told the writer that when he was a little boy his grandfather visited his father, Ebenezer Wood, in West Gouldsborough. Little William was too young at the time to retain very distinct memories of his grandfather, but one circumstance made such an impression on his mind that he always remembered it. He said, "Grandfather could not bend his arm. He had a stiff elbow and someone had to help him when he ate his dinner."

It is shown by the rolls of Capt. Dow's company that his men furnished all their own equipments, and also their clothes, as did the soldiers generally the first year of the war. The following statement, to which are appended the names of twenty-eight members of the company, present at the battle, not including the commissioned officers, or the killed, exhibits the articles lost by each of them, with their estimated value.

"Cambridge, Dec. 22, 1775.

"This may certify that we the subscribers in Capt. Reuben Dow's company, in Col. William Prescott's regiment, in the Continental army, that we lost the following articles in the late engagement on Bunker Hill on the 17th of June last."

"William Wood signed for one knapsack 1s. 8d., one tumpline* 1s. 2d., 1 gun 2, 8s., value 2, 10s. 10d."

From the following copy of an original certificate and receipt now in the office of the Secretary of State, at Boston, it is shown that the soldiers in Capt. Dow's company received a military coat, voted by the Massachusetts Congress in the spring of 1775, as a bounty to the men enlisted for eight months.

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*A tumpline was a strap to be placed across the forehead, to assist a man in carrying a pack on his back.

"Cambridge, Nov. 20, 1775.

"To the Honorable Committee of Supplies:

"This may certify that we who have hereunto subscribed our names do declare that we being under officers and soldiers enlisted under Capt. Reuben Dow of Hollis, in Col. William Prescott's regiment, have received each of us a coat according to a vote of the late Congress held at Watertown, and provided by the committee of supplies, we say received of Lieutenant John Goss of said company."

This certificate was signed by forty-seven members of the company, the name of William Wood being one of them.

In November, 1775, Gen. John Sullivan wrote to the New Hamsphire Committee of Safety asking for forces to replace the Connecticut forces who refused to remain until the first of January. In answer to this call New Hampshire sent to Cambridge thirty-one companies of sixty-three each of the New Hampshire "Minute Men," numbering in all two thousand or more. These troops continued in the service till the middle of March, 1776, when the British army evacuated Boston.

Two-thirds, or more, of the 26th Company of this force volunteered from Hollis. As no roll of this company containing the names of all the men in it is known to exist it cannot be known whether or not William Wood was of the number but in the following year the records show that he was again in active service.

Early in May, 1777, Gen. Burgoyne assumed command of the large British army in Canada, composed of British Regulars, Hessians, Tories and Indians, collected and organized for the invasion of the Northern States in the hope and expectation of putting a speedy end to the so-called rebellion. At the same time a formidable British fleet was cruising along the coast of New England

ready for an attack upon the sea-board. The whole north was in constant and fearful alarm, uncertain upon what points the gathering storm would first break.

The patriotic agreement below presented, drawn up at this crisis, and in view of the impending perils, is in the handwriting of its first signer, Capt. Reuben Dow, and is still preserved.

It has appended to it the original autograph signatures of forty-eight Hollis minute men, and tersely tells the manner and spirit with which they were ready to meet and to aid in welcoming the intruders. As the names of the signers merit honorable mention and grateful remembrances, they are also presented.

"Hollis, May 15, 1777.

"Whereas it appears that the enemies of the United States of America are laying every Plan in their power to ruin and destroy us—and it being hourly expected that a Fleet and Army will arrive on some part of our coast in order to prosecute their wicked purpose—we apprehend it to be the Duty of all the Inhabitants of these States to be in the greatest Readiness and Preparation to exert themselves in defence of their country in this hour of danger.

"Wherefore we whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise and engage to equip ourselves immediately, with Arms, Ammunition, etc., and to be ready at a minute's warning by night or by day, to go and assist our Bretheren wherever they may be attacked—that upon an alarm*, we will immediately appear upon the Parade at the Meeting House in Hollis, and be under the command of such officer and officers as we shall choose ourselves or the major part of us, and that each of us will be provided with a good Horse in order that we the sooner may get to the place attacked."

*An alarm was three gun shots fired in quick succession.

Forty-six signatures were appended to this pledge, and among them was the name of William Wood.

"Upon the news of the fall of Ticonderoga, the New Hampshire General Court promptly met on the 17th of July, and, in a session of three days, adopted the most decisive and vigorous measures for the defence of the country and to stop the advance of Gen. Burgoyne. An appeal was made to the New Hampshire militia and minute men which was at once responded to with the like spirit and patriotic devotion as in the years before. In the course of a very few days a brigade composed of three regiments of New Hampshire volunteers was enlisted and organized, and placed under the command of the brave and popular Gen. Stark, two of these regiments consisting of ten companies each, and one of them of but five. These regiments were commanded severally by Colonels Nichols of Amherst, Stickney of Concord, and David Hobart of Plymouth, to which place he had removed from Hollis, a few years before. Of the sixth company of Col. Nichols' regiment, John Goss was Captain and David Wallingford, 2d Lieutenant, both of Hollis. This company left Hollis on the 20th of July, and was present and shared in the honors of the brilliant and ever memorable battle and victory fought and won at Bennington, mainly by the New Hampshire volunteers, on the following 16th of August. The company afterwards marched as far west as Stillwater, N. Y., and was discharged on the 28th of September, having been in service two months and nine days. It is shown by the Hollis documents and the return of Capt. Goss, now at Concord, that in this company there were forty-two men from Hollis, inclusive of officers, and that the wages paid the private soldiers were £4, 10s., per month, and 3d. per mile for travel." The names of these men are given, and the name of William Wood is among them.

Home of William Wood, of Hollis, N. H., as it is now.

After his return from this service of a little more than two months, William Wood settled on his farm in Hollis where he lived for the remainder of his life. His house is still standing though it has been greatly altered by different owners. Mrs. Rockwood says of this house, as she remembered it, "Grandfather lived in a large house with many fireplaces, and I remember very well his sword that hung over the fireplace in the living room, but I never knew what became of the sword after Grandmother died."

The house was for a long time owned by a family named Shedd, and was known for some time after they sold it as the old Shedd place. In 1916 the name of the owner was Richardson. A view of the house as it is today is shown here. The writer has been told that the upper story of the present structure was the original house which was raised and a new story placed under it. The farm at present comprises two hundred acres of exceptionally level land, and it has always been well cared for by its successive owners.

William Wood married, August 23, 1778, Susannah, daughter of Capt. Joshua and Abagail (Richardson) Wright.

Susannah (Wright) Wood was a direct descendant of John Wright, who was born in England in 1601. He was among the first settlers in Woburn, Massachusetts, and was prominent in church and town affairs. His wife's name was Priscilla but her family name is not recorded. Susannah Wright's father, Joshua Wright, came from Woburn and was in West Dunstable (later Hollis) in 1739. As the "History of Hollis" shows he took an active part in the affairs of the town. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War and captain of the earliest militia company in Hollis of which we have any record. This record is dated Jan. 26, 1775, and contains the names of 224 men supposed to have been the names of all the able-bodied men in the town

liable, under the law, to do military service. The farm of Joshua Wright was about one and a quarter miles south, and about half a mile east, of the road running south from the meeting house. Two of Susannah Wright's brothers, Lemuel and Uriah, were soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

The mother of Susannah Wright, Abagail Richardson, was a direct descendant from Samuel Richardson, one of three brothers, Ezekiel, Thomas and Samuel, who lived at Charlestown, Massachusetts; but on the fifth of November, 1640, the brothers with four others, Edward Converse, Edward Johnson, John Mousall and Thomas Graves, were chosen by the church of Charlestown as commissioners for the settlement of a church and town within what were then the limits of Charlestown, but soon afterwards erected into a separate town and called Woburn.

An interesting souvenir of the courtship days of Susannah and William was shown to the writer by Mrs. Harriet Rockwood. This was a bill fold embroidered by Susannah and presented to her betrothed before their marriage. The embroidery is an "all-over" design in wool on very fine canvas, a kind of embroidery which is being revived under the name of "petit point." The bill fold is lined with red silk, and has the name "William Wood" embroidered in cross-stitch on the inside. It is in an excellent state of preservation, for though presumably highly prized by William for sentimental reasons, it was evidently but little used. A sheepskin bag might have been more to his taste for everyday wear.

Susannah Wood must have been a devoted mother, for Mrs. Rockwood says that after her eldest son, William, was grown up and had left home he became ill with typhoid fever. His mother at once went to him and took care of him until he recovered.

All of William Wood's sons were musical, and the four who lived to manhood formed a string quartette in which Ebenezer played the bass viol. The sons, William and Henry, used to say they would have liked to give their whole time to music but they could not earn a living by so doing, and after they engaged in business the music had to be neglected. Their brother, Mark, made music his profession and as a result he had but little money, while his brothers became rich men. The little brother, Mark, who died when he was only four years of age, and before the birth of his brother and namesake, must have been a musical prodigy, for Mrs. Rockwood said that his uncles used to stand him on a chair and he could "play a piece completely through on the bass viol." The youngest daughter, Harriet, was also musical. She had a beautiful voice of exceptionally high range, and she sang in the church in Hollis for many years.

When William, the father, was an old man and past active labor he liked to sit and gaze into the fire, and he sometimes described the visions he saw there. "One day," said Mrs. Rockwood, "he called to Mother, 'Look, Hannah,' said he, 'there's a little bird in the fire,' " but the practical Hannah saw nothing unusual. "That's nothing, Father," said she, "that's only a coal in the fire," and she thought the old gentleman's mind must be wandering—which goes to show that William belonged to the choice company of those who love to sit before an open fire and let their minds wander far into the glorious realm of the imagination.

The tomb of William Wood is one of five which stands in a row on the edge of the western cemetery in Hollis. The names are plainly visible from the street. Mrs. Rockwood said that the tomb contains, besides the body of William Wood, that of his wife, that of

their daughter, Hannah, her husband, Gardner Rideout, and some others whose names she did not recall.

William Wood[5] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4]), b. March 6, 1752; d. 1826; m. Aug. 23, 1778, Susannah, dau. of Joshua and Abagail (Richardson) Wright.

Children:

Susannah, b. Dec. 28, 1779; m. Nov. 25, 1802, Nathan Shattuck of Hollis, New Hampshire.
William, b. Sept. 24, 1781; d. March 28, 1831.
Kezia, b. Feb. 16, 1783; m. Nov. 26, 1801, David Rideout of Hollis.
Ebenezer, b. Sept. 22, 1784; d. Oct. 4, 1874.
Henry, b. June 9, 1786.
Abagail, b. Oct. 4, 1787.
Sally, b. April 11, 1789; m. Aug. 12, 1810, Charles W. Knowlton of New York.
Betsey, b. Oct. 1, 1790.
Hannah, b. Jan. 19, 1792; d. 1846; m. Gardner Rideout of Hollis, New Hampshire.
Mary, b. Oct. 12, 1793; m. May 10, 1812, Jabez Chapin of Dorchester, Massachusetts.
Mark, b. Jan. 22, 1795; d. 1799.
Grace, b. Oct. 21, 1796; m. —— Clark of Milton, Massachusetts.
Mark, b. Feb. 11, 1799.
Harriet, b. Oct. 12, 1805; m. Norman Rideout of Hollis.

Two of William Wood's daughters married gentlemen by the names of Chadwick and Hardwick, though which daughter married each of these gentlemen is not known to the writer.

WILLIAM WOOD[6], eldest son of William[5], was born in Hollis and lived there during his minority.

Mrs. Rockwood told an anecdote of the childhood of William which may, perhaps, be taken with the

proverbial "grain of salt." However, I give the story as she told it to me and as it was no doubt told to her. William was a good and obedient little boy and gave his mother no trouble but he was not very well. He was subject to "fits" and could never go far from home on account of the frequent recurrence of these illnesses. One day his mother sent him to the store to buy some stick cinnamon and on the way home he ate it all. Arriving home, he told his mother what he had done. "I just *had* to eat it," said he. Knowing that he was a good boy and meant to do right, she gave him money and sent him back to the store for more cinnamon. He ate all of this also, telling his mother as before that he "had to eat it." She was much mystified, but as he had been perfectly frank about what he had done, she still did not reprove him but sent him back to the store a third time. This time he ate only a little of the cinnamon and told his mother that he had had all he wanted of it. Whether or not the cinnamon had anything to do with it, he never afterwards had a "fit."

Mrs. Rockwood also said that as a man William retained the attractive characteristics of his childhood, and was a most lovable man. Every one liked him, and in business his men liked to work for him.

When a young man, William in company with his brothers Henry and Ebenezer went to Quincy, Massachusetts. Ebenezer went farther and to eastern Maine, but William and Henry formed a partnership and opened the first granite quarry in Quincy, the locality from which stone has been taken for Bunker Hill Monument, the Custom Houses at Boston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Portland, San Francisco, and Providence, and for many other famous public buildings, monuments and fortresses. The first quarry is now known as the old MacKenzie Quarry. M. F. Sweetser (19) is authority for the statement that "Here was built (in 1826) the first

railway in America, a line three miles long, on which cars laden with granite were drawn by horses down to the wharf on the Neponset River."

The Quincy records state that the old First Congregational (now Unitarian) Church in Quincy was built in 1732 and torn down in 1828. The owner of pew 73 was William Wood, master builder of the new stone church. William quarried and put in place the great granite columns on the front of the church. As these are monoliths, the successful completion of the difficult undertaking gained for him much favorable comment at the time.

William Wood married Beulah Veazie of Quincy. The couple had no children.

William was killed in his own quarry on March 28, 1831. The nature of the accident was described by his nephew and namesake, William Wood, of West Goulds-borough, Maine. William's death was caused by the explosion of a remnant of powder in a blast supposed to be all exploded. Some of the powder had sifted into a crack at the bottom of the drill hole and was not exploded at the time of the blast. William stood on the loosened block and tried it with his crowbar, thus exploding the powder remaining in the deep crack. He was buried in a tomb built for him by his wife in the old cemetery opposite the granite church in the center of the town of Quincy.

William's wife survived him only three years, dying in 1834.

HENRY WOOD[6], third son of William[5], of Hollis, as related above, went into the business of quarrying granite in Quincy in company with his brother William, and after the death of the latter he carried on the business and amassed what was for that time a considerable fortune.

When the old First Church in Quincy was taken down in 1828, the vane and ball on the cupola were bought at

auction by Mr. Henry Wood for $3.25, and placed on his barn near his house in Quincy. There they remained for many years but they are now in the keeping of the Quincy Historical Society.

The widow of Mr. John A. Wood told the writer that Henry was fond of visiting his relatives in New Hampshire, and that once a year he would have the chaise packed with supplies, and he and his wife would drive to Hollis by slow stages, stay a week or two and return.

Henry's descendants as far as known to the writer are as follows:

Henry Wood[6] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5]), b. June 9, 1786; m. —— Adams of Quincy, a relative of John Quincy Adams.

Children:

Edwin. Went to California.
William Henry.
John A.
Amanda, b. 1830; d. 1904.
Emily, m. —— Pickering of Chicago, Illinois.
Frances, m. —— Winch.
Ellen, m. John Faxon of Quincy, Massachusetts.
Sally, m. —— Jamison.

John A. Wood[7], son of Henry[6], lived in Quincy, Massachusetts. He owned granite quarries which he inherited from his father, and he also kept a village store.

John A. Wood[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Henry[6]). Married Ann Baxter, dau. of Daniel Baxter of Quincy. She was b. 1835; d. Nov. 14, 1923.

Children:

Sarah.
Clara. Unmarried.
Another daughter.

John. Lived at Portland, Oregon.
Abigail. Unmarried.

William Henry Wood[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Henry[6]), was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. He was a colonel in the United States Army and served in the Mexican War. He was at one time acting adjutant under General Taylor.

Amanda Wood[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Henry[6]). Born about 1830; died 1904, at Pasadena, California. She married, about 1850, Simeon G. Reed of East Abington, Massachusetts. In 1852, Mrs. Reed traveled from Quincy to Portland, Oregon, to join her husband who had preceded her. She traveled by boat to Panama, crossed the isthmus on horseback, and traveled thence by boat to San Francisco, where she was met by her husband. Mrs. Reed became a widow in 1893. She had no children. Her husband left her an estate valued at $7,500,000. At her death, her estate of $10,000,000 was left in part to relatives, and in part to found a school of arts and industrial training, the latter a memorial to her husband. It is called Reed College, and is situated in Portland, Oregon.

Ellen Wood[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Henry[6]). Daughter of Henry Wood[6]; married John Faxon of Quincy, Massachusetts.

Children:

William Faxon.
Ellen Faxon.
Two other daughters.

MARK WOOD[6] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5]), youngest son of William of Hollis, b. Feb. 11, 1799. Was a musician. Lived in Boston and Quincy. He married Margaret Field.

Children:

Caroline. Unmarried.
George.
Probably other children.

HANNAH WOOD[6] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5]). Daughter of William Wood of Hollis; b. Jan. 19, 1792; d. 1846; m. Gardner Rideout of Hollis. Her descendants as far as known to the writer are as follows:

Children:

Harriet Wood Rideout, b. Dec. 5, 1823; d. Nov. 16, 1916.
Other children.

Harriet Wood Rideout[7], b. in Hollis, Dec. 5, 1823; d. Nov. 16, 1916; m. Andrew J. Rockwood of Nashua, New Hampshire. He died Sept., 1893.

Children:

Helen Gertrude Rockwood, b. July 30, 1848. Unmarried.
Hattie Evelyn Rockwood, b. Oct. 3, 1855; d. Nov. 10, 1881.
Flora Ella Rockwood, b. July 13, 1857; d. Feb. 27, 1885.

Hattie Evelyn Rockwood[8], b. Oct. 3, 1855; d. Nov. 10, 1881; m. Frank W. Maynard.

Child:

Alexander Rockwood Maynard, b. Oct. 23, 1881.

Alexander Rockwood Maynard[9], b. Oct. 23, 1881; m. in Chicago, Elizabeth Comy. Lives in Detroit, Michigan.

Child:

Jane Maynard, b. May 5, 1913.

Flora Ella Rockwood[8], b. July 13, 1857; d. Feb. 27, 1885; m. Fred Hills. He died in 1884.

Child:

Hattie Gertrude Hills, b. April 8, 1883, at Northfield, Wisconsin.

Hattie Gertrude Hills[9], b. April 8, 1883; m. Oc.t 12, 1909, William C. Merrill of Nashua, New Hampshire.

Children:

Lucile Merrill, b. Aug. 29, 1912.
Barbara Merrill.

MARY WOOD[6] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5]). Daughter of William Wood of Hollis; b. Oct. 12, 1793; m., 1st, Jabez Chapin of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Children:

Abigail T. Chapin. Unmarried.
Mary Chapin.

Mary Wood m., 2d, —— Sumner, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Children:

Walter Sumner. Unmarried.
Clement Sumner.
Ann Maria Sumner.

GRACE WOOD[6] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5]). Daughter of William Wood of Hollis; b. Oct. 21, 1796; m. —— Clark of Milton, Massachusetts.

Children:

Caroline Clark.
Emeline Clark. Unmarried.
George Clark.
William Henry Clark.

Caroline Clark[7], m. William Hart of Mattapan, Massachusetts.

Child:

William Hart.

EBENEZER WOOD[6], the second son of William Wood[5], was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, and spent all of his childhood and early youth there.

When a young man he went with his brothers, William and Henry, to Quincy, Massachusetts, to join them in the business of quarrying granite, but thinking that more granite might be found farther east he traveled along the coast of Maine looking for favorable outcrops of this rock. He went as far as Sullivan, Maine.

Early in 1812, Ebenezer made a voyage to England, going as a ship's carpenter on a sailing vessel. During the voyage, a member of the ship's crew made for him a small, elaborately carved box. The carving resembles old Flemish wood carving and is very skillfully done. The sailor was, no doubt, trained as a wood carver before he followed the sea. The box is now in the possession of the writer, having been presented to her by Ebenezer's youngest daughter, Helen.

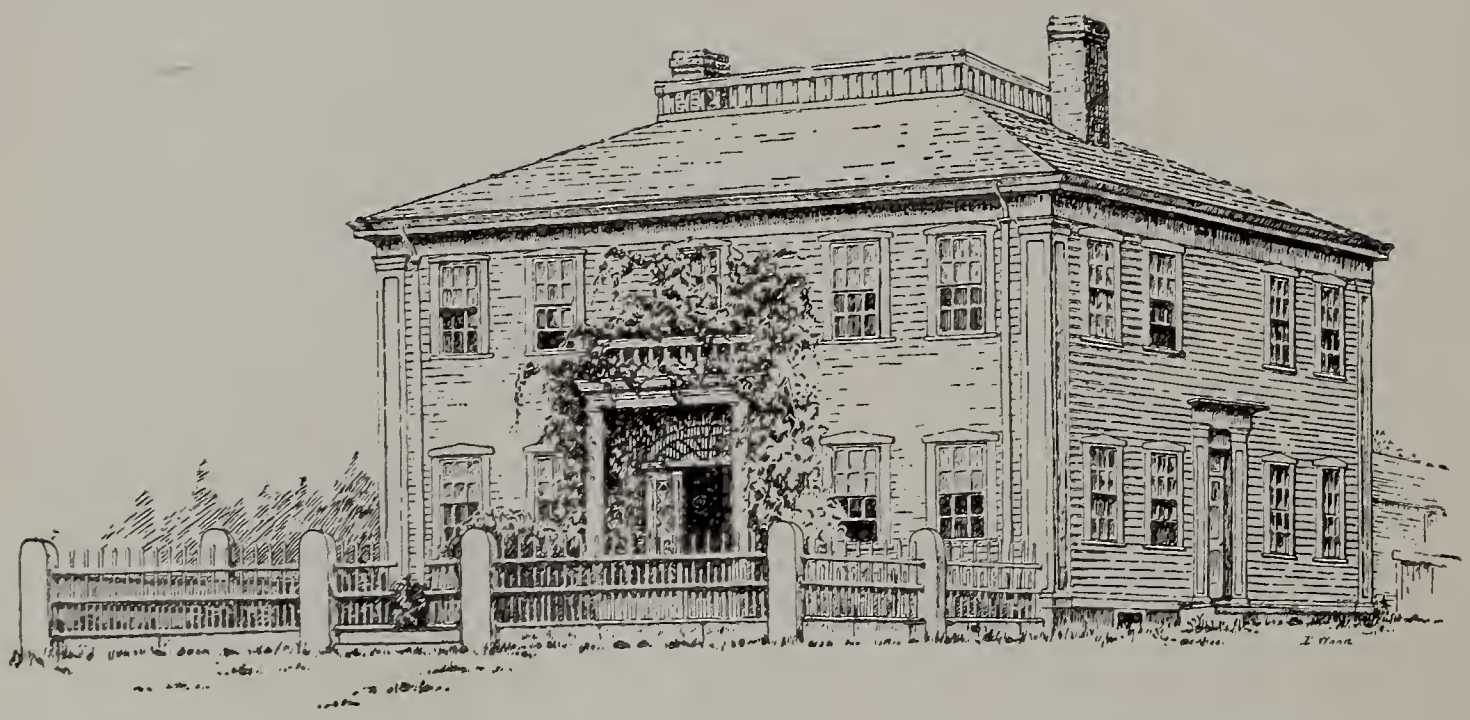
While in the vicinity of Sullivan, Ebenezer Wood met Olive Godfrey of Steuben, and in the Sullivan town records we find the following: "Mr. Ebenezer Wood of Sullivan and Miss Olive Godfrey of Steuben were posted by me Sullivan, March 27, 1812, Jabez Simpson, Town Clerk." Doubtless the marriage took place soon after that time.

At about the time of his marriage, Ebenezer bought a farm and built his house on the eastern shore of Waukeag Peninsula (now Sorrento), not far from where the church now stands. The site of his house is still pointed out, and from this spot there is a beautiful view across the bay to the Gouldsborough and Sullivan shores. At this time Waukeag was a part of Sullivan. The idea of quarrying granite was now definitely abandoned, and Ebenezer learned the business of ship building. He soon became a master builder, and built several ships, some at Trenton, and others at Sullivan for Jabez Simpson, Capt. Samuel Hill and others.

The "Sullivan Town Records" contain many mentions of the services of Ebenezer Wood to the town. During his residence at Waukeag he was appointed road commissioner, and in the performance of the duties of this office he was by no means a passive agent, for he built the first turnpike road in this part of the country—a section of the road that now follows the eastern shore of Sorrento Peninsula. The position of this road is known, for in the "Sullivan Town Records" we find this note, "April 1822. The road on Bean's or Waukeag Point ran N. 25° E.—80 rods to about 3/4—[word missing, but may have been "across" or "to"] E. Wood's lot." The date of this note is probably considerably later than the time when the road was built. At that time some of Ebenezer's less progressive neighbors, content with horseback trails, the only means of land communication at the time, complained that "Master Wood, having bought a horse and carriage, must needs have a road to use them on."

According to the Sullivan records Ebenezer Wood, with eight or nine others, was appointed surveyor of roads and highways in the years 1820–21–23–24–26 and 27. Other roads were soon built, for at a town meeting on June 17, 1820, a petition was presented signed by Abijah Jones of West Gouldsborough and fourteen others for a road from Flanders Bridge to the Gouldsborough line. This was granted, "Yeas 58, Nays none." On Nov. 6, 1820, Ebenezer Wood was chosen as a member of a committee, including Capt. Henry Sawyer and Capt. Philip Morton, "To lay out a town road from the corner of Paul Dudley Sargent's lot leading to the Ferry to Abner Blaisdell's."

Ebenezer Wood was, on April 4, 1821, made a member of the school committee, and his name was also on the list of jurors. On Nov. 26, 1822, he was chosen moderator of the town meeting of that date, and he was fence



Homestead of the Wood family of West Gouldsborough, Maine, as it appeared in 1840
Built by Abijah Jones about 1800. Purchased by Ebenezer Wood about 1825.

viewer in 1823–24–25–27 and 28. The last mention of him in the Sullivan records bears the date of March 10, 1828, and it was probably soon after that time that he moved to West Gouldsborough.

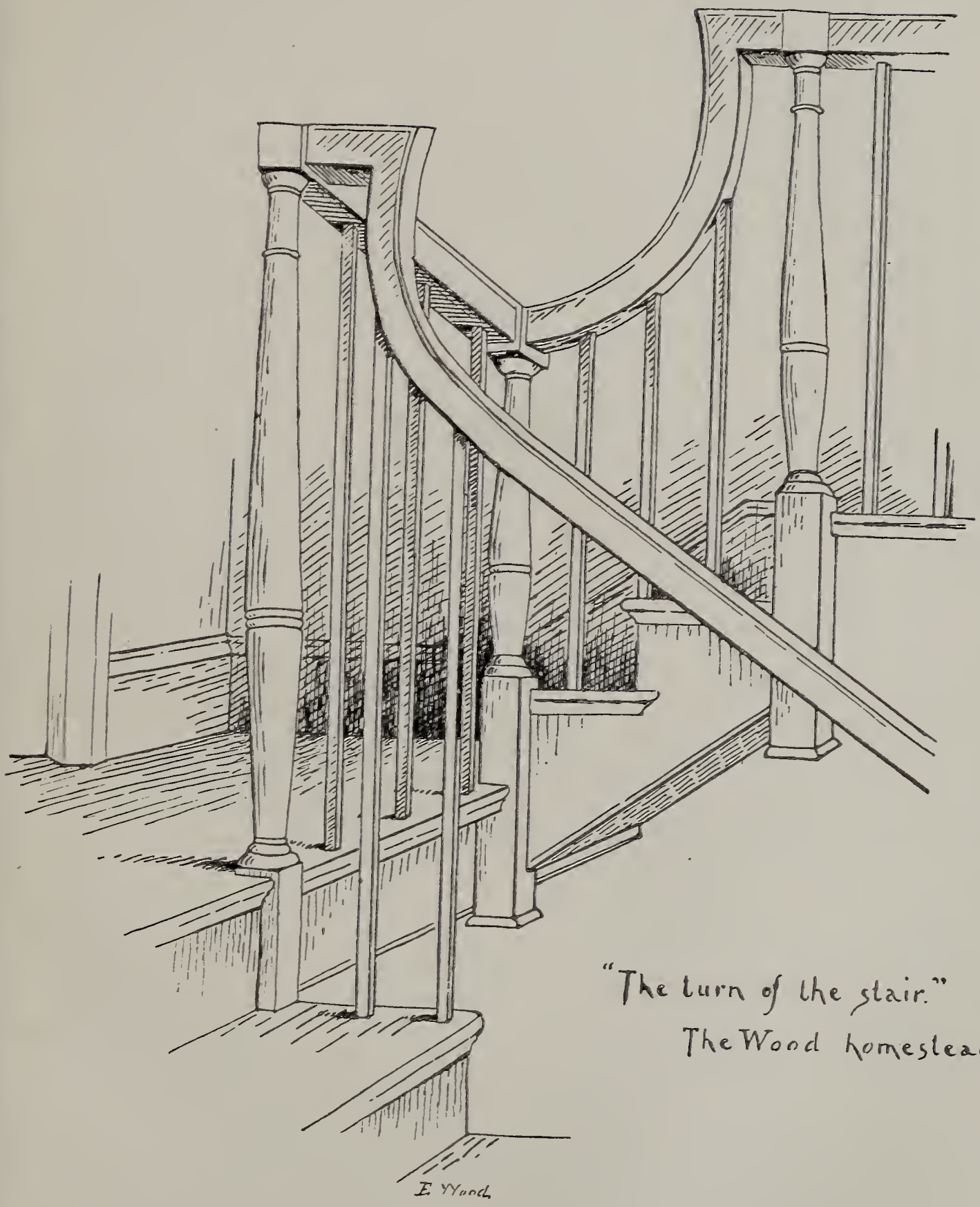
Ebenezer's wife, Olive, died Feb. 8, 1820, and he married as his second wife, Ruth (Godfrey) Kingsley, widow of John Kingsley, and a sister of his first wife. The widow had one child by her first marriage, Elvira Kingsley, who, on Sept. 13, 1834, married William W. Rideout of Sullivan.

About 1828 or 1829, Ebenezer Wood bought a large tract of land on the north side of the valley in which lie the lake and the bay in West Gouldsborough. The house on the property, an interesting example of early American architecture, was built by Abijah Jones a short distance east of the house of his father. The latter was the first settler in West Gouldsborough, and his house, a small structure, stood on the spot where the memorial to the soldiers of the World War now stands. A slight depression, the remains of the cellar, and a few foundation stones of this first house in West Gouldsborough were still visible as late as 1914. It is not known just when Abijah Jones built his house but it was probably early in the last century. Nathan Jones died in 1806, and it is probable that Abijah did not build his house until after he had inherited his share of his father's property, though this is not certain. In the building of the house no expense was spared, and as Abijah spent lavishly in other directions, his fortune was soon dissipated and he was obliged to sell the house into which he had put so much thought and expense.

Abijah's sister Mary, or Polly as she was called, had inherited Stave Island as her share of her father's estate. Ebenezer Wood wished to buy Stave Island for the timber on it. He had made his agreement

with Polly, and the papers were made out ready for signature when Polly was taken ill and died suddenly. Then Ebenezer had to go through the long process of buying out Polly's heirs who were her brothers and sisters, as she had never married. Meanwhile, Abijah's house had been sold to a Mr. Leighton, but he did not keep the property, and it was soon in the market again. Ebenezer Wood bought the estate, and it came into his possession when his son William was about fourteen years of age. This would place the date of Ebenezer's coming to Gouldsborough at about 1829, which is probably correct. He certainly lived in West Gouldsborough in 1829, for in an old record book we find the note, "July 9, 1829, Run a lot for Col. Noah Hall, of the West Bay in Gouldsborough."

The house which Ebenezer had purchased was built in a most thorough manner. The builder was a Mr. Cobb of Boston, who came to West Gouldsborough for the purpose. The lumber is of the best, and having been cut from virgin forest is in part of a kind not now obtainable. The wainscoting in the dining room, for example, is made of pine boards three feet wide, and pine trees three feet in diameter are not to be found in that locality now. The nails are handmade, and the delicate mouldings with which the larger rooms are ornamented are all hand-carved. The front stairway, here illustrated, is especially graceful and pleasing. Much of this interior finish was made by the builder himself, and many years after the death of Ebenezer Wood, when the house was owned by his son, Mr. Frank Cobb of the Cobb Lime Company of Rockland came to the house with his sister, and asked permission to see the inside of the house as he said it had been built by his grandfather and the inside finish carved by him. In the parlor, the southwest room on the first floor, the windows are furnished with delicately



"The turn of the stair."
The Wood homestead.

made inside blinds so arranged as to fold up inside the casing, and they are covered by long paneled doors. The granite for the underpinning and cellar was brought in sailing vessels and scows from Baker's Island, and the cellar cost, when finished, $1,500, a considerable sum for that time. The fence around the house was built by Ebenezer Wood. The granite foundation of the fence and the large, curved topped granite posts came from a glacially deposited granite bowlder on Simon Sargent's shore, on the road to South Gouldsborough. The front step is a large plinth of granite originally surmounted by a smaller granite step. These and the other granite steps of the house were brought from Sullivan by Ebenezer Wood. The house had, in the early days, a square porch. The original roof gave much trouble by leaking, and after repeated unsuccessful attempts to stop the leaks, Ebenezer removed the old roof and built the present one. This roof though less in keeping with the style of the house is much more serviceable. The present writer remembers the house when the old fence and porch were still in place, and she also remembers the long, narrow gardens filled with old-fashioned flowers which bordered the walk from the front gate to the porch. The memory of it brings back to this day the odor of sweet William and southernwood.

The old record book, above referred to, contains many notes concerning the business transactions of Ebenezer Wood with other of the early settlers in Gouldsborough. For example: "Dec. 5, 1829, Ebenezer Wood, of Gouldsborough, plaintiff in a suit against Abraham Hammond, of Gouldsborough. Hammond failed to appear and E. Wood was awarded $19.00, defendant to pay costs. Barney T. Hill was E. Wood's lawyer." There are many accounts of surveys and sales of lumber to and from E. Wood. On April 5

1830, Ebenezer Wood "run a burying ground at the West Bay, or middle district of Gouldsborough." This is the main cemetery of the district on the top of the hill where most of the early settlers are buried. On the same day, he "run a lot for George Whitaker Jr. N. W. cor. of Col. Noah Hall's lot etc. 15 acres and 125 sq. rods." George Whitaker, Jr., though many years younger than Ebenezer, was his warm personal friend and was employed by Ebenezer in shipbuilding, a business which George Whitaker learned from his employer and later became himself a builder of ships. In time the two friends became more closely related by the marriage of Ebenezer's son, George Whitaker Wood, to George Whitaker's daughter Elvira.

In the town meeting of March 6, 1837, Ebenezer Wood, with others, was chosen surveyor of highways, and at the same town meeting he was appointed one of the fence viewers and field drivers. He was surveyor of highways again in 1838. The book of "Gouldsborough Town Records" covering much of the time during the residence of Ebenezer Wood in Gouldsborough is missing and is supposed to have been destroyed in the old town house at West Bay when the latter was burned. For this reason there is no record of any services he may have rendered the town at other times.

When the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1764, gave to Nathan Jones a large tract of land comprising what is now the town of Gouldsborough, it was done on condition that he make certain improvements there. He was to build a mill, a church and a schoolhouse. The mill was built, in fact two mills were built, a grist-mill and a sawmill, but if the church and school were built at that time there is no record of them. The grist mill stood on what is still called "the mill brow." Water for the mill was brought from the lake overland

Door of Ebenezer Wood's home in West Gouldsboro.

in a long sluiceway. At the outlet of the lake the water ran over a ledge of rock in a small stream to the salt water at the head of the bay. Ebenezer Wood owned one bank of this stream and Nathan Shaw the other. By mutual agreement between the two owners the ledge was blasted and sluice gates built by which the flow of water from the lake could be controlled. The outlet of the lake is seventy feet above the sea, so a considerable water power was thus developed. The gristmill was then moved to the west side of the bridge over the mill stream and was used for grinding corn until a comparatively recent date. After the mill was no longer used the owners did not care to keep it in repair, and it deteriorated rapidly, finally falling into the stream in 1921. The water power is still used for running the sawmill which is owned and operated by Mr. Fletcher T. Wood.

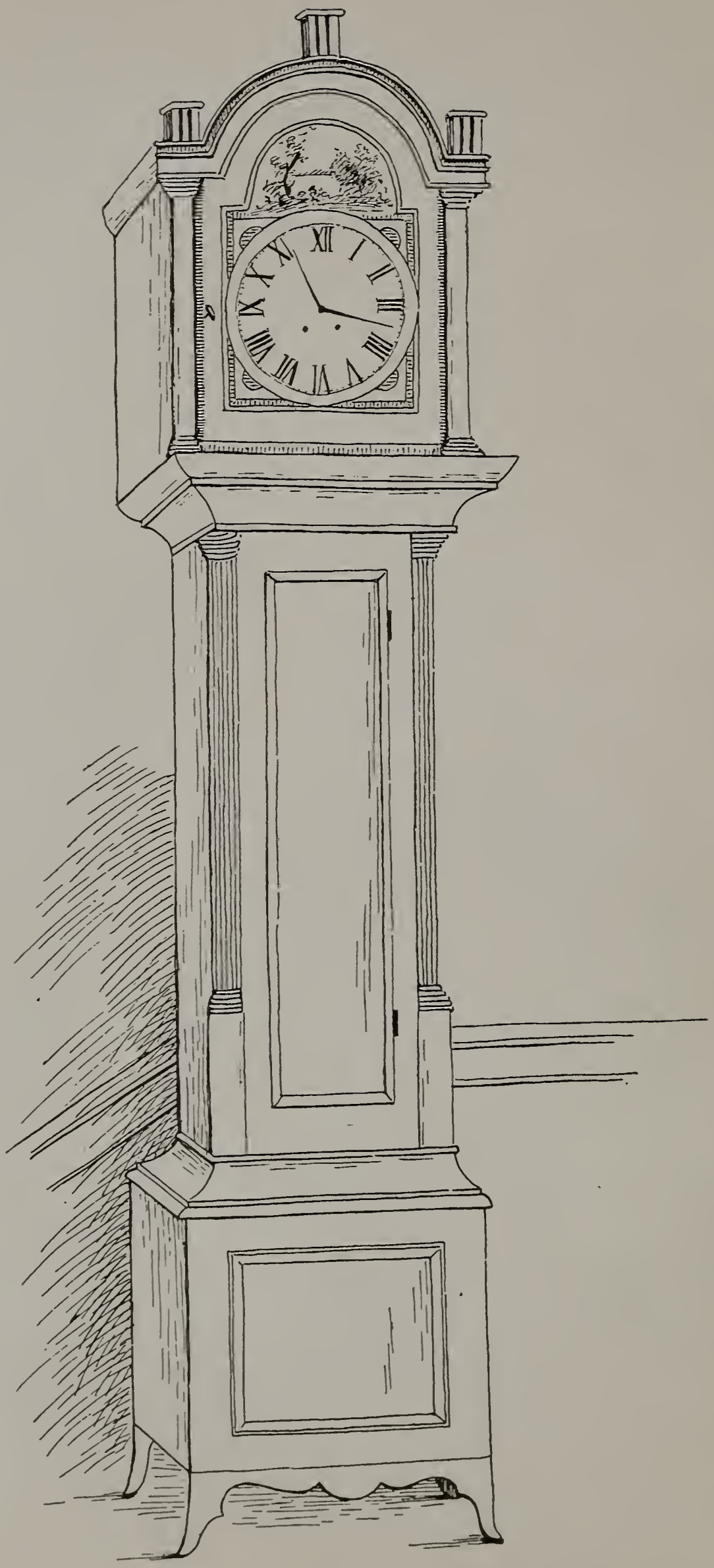
Ebenezer Wood's wife, Ruth, died on Sept. 2, 1833, when her son, George Whitaker Wood, was only ten days old. She was buried in the little cemetery on the side of the hill back of the property now owned by Mr. John Hart. As Ebenezer was living in Sullivan at the time of the death of his first wife, Olive, it is probable that she was buried there and that later her remains were removed to West Gouldsborough, for her grave and tombstone, as far back as the writer can remember, were beside those of the second wife, Ruth, in the little cemetery mentioned above. If this surmise is correct her body has twice been moved, for, in 1920, the little cemetery being poorly marked and likely to be lost sight of, her body and that of the second wife, Ruth, were moved to the main cemetery of the town, on the shore of the lake, and buried near the grave of Ebenezer.

After the death of the second wife the large family was cared for by the older daughters, but they were not

obliged to carry this burden long, for early in 1834 their father married Martha (Nichols) Godfrey, widow of Samuel Godfrey, who was a brother to Olive and Ruth, first and second wives of Ebenezer. Martha had two children by her first marriage, a daughter who died in childhood and another daughter, Mary Ann Godfrey, who married a Mr. Coffin.

The Godfrey family with whom Ebenezer was so closely associated, since he married two of its daughters and the widow of one of its sons, is descended from Peter Godfrey of Newbury, Massachusetts. It is possible that Peter Godfrey may have been a son of John Godfrey, who sailed from England, March 24, 1638, in the ship "Mary and John," and who settled in Newbury, but of this we cannot be sure since we have no list of the children of John Godfrey. The "New England Register" (20, vol. VI, p. 339) says that Peter Godfrey was thirty years old in 1662, which would place the date of his birth at 1632. Thus, if he were the son of John he must have been born in England, as is quite likely even if John were not his father. Peter Godfrey had a son also named Peter, and the son of the second Peter was Benjamin Godfrey who settled in Gouldsborough. His house was on the road between Chicken Mill Bridge and Gouldsborough Point. The birth of Benjamin is recorded in the "Newbury Vital Statistics" and coincides with the date preserved in the family records. Benjamin's wife was Olive Wilson, and Ichabod Godfrey, father-in-law of Ebenezer Wood, was a son of Benjamin and Olive.

At some time between 1833 and 1840 Ebenezer Wood sold his house in West Gouldsborough and moved to Prospect Harbor. He lived in the house now owned by Mr. Edward Cleaves, at the corner formed by the main road through Prospect Harbor and the road to the sands. The West Gouldsborough house was sold to



Ebenezer Wood's "Seth Willard" clock.

Mr. John I. Galvin, who made a small cash payment and gave a mortgage for the rest. He paid nothing more and the transaction resulted in a law suit which dragged on for many years, being finally settled in favor of Ebenezer Wood. The litigation cost Mr. Wood more than he had received for the sale of the house. After living in Prospect Harbor for six years Mr. Wood, with his family, moved back to the West Gouldsborough house where he lived for the remainder of his life.

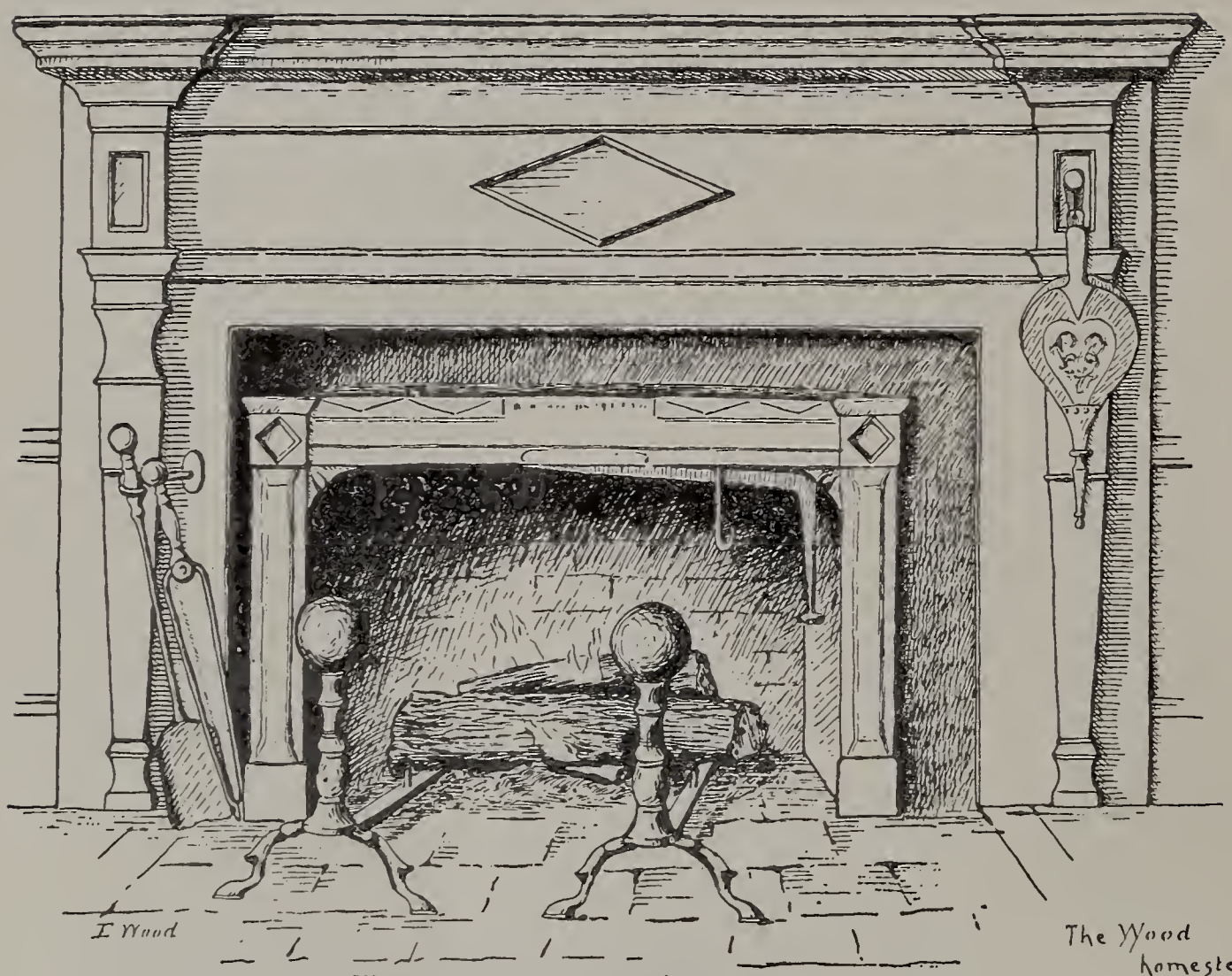
The formal education of Ebenezer Wood was doubtless no more than that given in the village school of Hollis, but his education was by no means ended when he left school. He not only learned surveying and shipbuilding after he was fully grown, but he was an indefatigable reader, being especially interested in history. Samuel Wood once told the writer that a highly educated gentleman of his acquaintance said that he rarely met a man who could talk so intelligently on the history of many countries. "I can see him now," said Mr. Samuel Wood, "sitting before the fire place with a tallow candle in one hand and a history book in the other reading until the old clock in the corner struck nine. Then he would close his book, wind the clock, blow out the candle and go to bed." The old clock referred to was a tall "Seth Willard" clock that stood in the corner of the sitting room for nearly a hundred years and was sold in 1924, by Samuel Wood's daughter, to Mr. John Spring of Boston. A gilt framed, oblong mirror, decorated with a carving of grapes in bold relief, was also sold to the same purchaser.

Ebenezer's reading was not confined to history, for many people came to him for legal and other advice. He was fond of music and, as mentioned above, when a young man he played the bass viol with his brothers in a string

quartette. His children remember hearing him play the bass viol occasionally, but, like his brothers, he found that the increasing demands of an active business life interfered with the pursuit of this delightful but exacting art.

Ebenezer Wood possessed a keen sense of honor and was scrupulously accurate in his statements. Judge Hathaway of the Maine Superior Court said of him, "When he states a case to me I know exactly what to do because I know the case has been stated as it is."

Ebenezer's character is best shown by several incidents in his life. He was one of the first prohibitionists, as the following incident, related by his son Samuel, shows. "In his day everyone drank, and Father had been thinking about it for some time. He saw the harm that was done to many people by drinking, and he made up his mind that when he found that he looked for his regular glass of liquor and missed it if he did not have it he would stop drinking altogether. That time came and he decided that he would not again touch liquor nor give it to others. In those days when ordering supplies a keg of rum was as much a part of the order as sugar or any other necessary thing, but having made his decision, the keg of rum was omitted. In building a vessel there was always placed in the ship yard a keg of rum to which the men went regularly, but in Father's ship yard the keg was allowed to become empty and was not refilled. Father heard some murmurings among the men, so one day when they were together at luncheon time he went among them. 'Well, boys, rum's gone, isn't it?' said he. Then he told them of his resolution not to touch another drop of liquor himself and not to give it to others. 'But,' said he, 'I shall not prevent any man from having his liquor. If he does not care to work for me under these conditions he is at liberty to go where he can have his liquor.' Three men left but all the others stayed, and in a few



I Wood

The sitting room fireplace.

The Wood homestead.

days men who were as good workmen as those who had left took their places and the work went on without delay. When it was time for the vessel to be launched there were many prophesies that the vessel could not be launched without the usual treating, but Father held to his resolution and the vessel was launched without the slightest trouble."

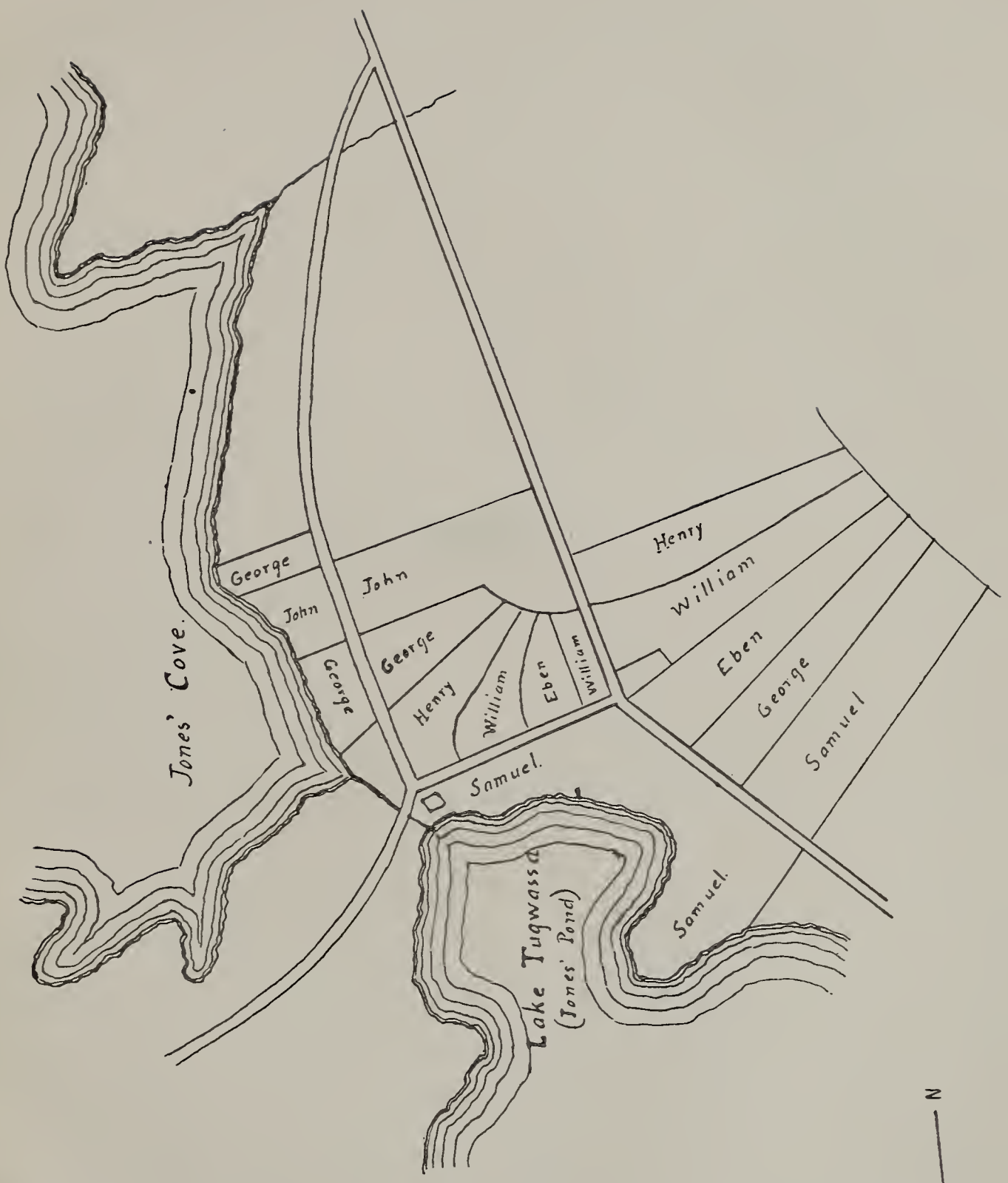
Ebenezer Wood did not use tobacco in any form, a statement which is also true of all his sons, with one exception.

Another incident illustrating Ebenezer's tenacity of purpose in carrying to a successful conclusion whatever he undertook was also related by Samuel Wood. A vessel was wrecked on Schoodic Point (now Grindstone Point), and her keel was broken to pieces on the rocks. The owner called upon Master Wood, as he was called, to replace the keel, for Ebenezer repaired ships as well as built them. Master Wood went to the place with his crew of men and his apparatus. He attached a tackle to the vessel's masts to pull it over on its side thereby giving access to the broken keel. On the first trial the tide was unusually high and the feat could not be accomplished. The owner, who was watching the work, called Master Wood and told him the thing could not be done and urged him to abandon the effort. Mr. Wood replied, 'I shall not leave that vessel until I have her where I want her." He made good his word, and when the vessel was fully repaired the delighted owner praised him warmly for his energy and resourcefulness in accomplishing a seemingly impossible task.

Not long ago, while the author was motoring in the vicinity of the new bridge between Waukeag Station and Sullivan, Mr. Fletcher Wood described an accident which happened near that post, and from which Ebenezer Wood narrowly escaped with his life. He had started in an open boat, with two companions, to row from the

Waukeag side to the Sullivan shore but when about halfway across the boat was caught in the rapids and overturned. It was April and the water still retained the winter's cold. One of the men could not swim and was drowned before the eyes of his friends who were powerless to save him. Ebenezer and the other man succeeded in reaching the overturned boat, and they clung to their precarious support in the icy, swirling water for two hours before they were sighted from the shore and a boat sent to their rescue. By that time they were thoroughly chilled and almost exhausted. When Ebenezer reached home members of the family were sitting around the fireplace in the sitting room, and as he opened the door, so changed was he by the tragic experience through which he had just passed that for an instant they hardly knew him.

When advancing age and failing strength compelled Ebenezer Wood to give up an active life, he decided to divide his property among his children. This he did, the sons being given mainly land and the daughters money. The distribution of land in West Gouldsborough among the sons is indicated by the map opposite. As this map is largely from memory it makes no claim to strict accuracy. The original holdings of Henry and John are still owned by their children and grandchildren. There was also a large tract of wood land at the head of the lake which was a part of Samuel's share. Stave Island was also divided equally among the sons. The boundary lines ran across the island from southeast to northwest, dividing it into strips each containing 88 acres and 111⅓ rods. Beginning at the southwest end of the island the portions were assigned as follows:—William, Henry, John, Eben, George, and Samuel. This division is clearly shown on an old map dated 1849, and now in the possession of William's granddaughter, Mrs. Lisle W. Bridgham.



Sketch map showing division of Ebenezer Wood's land in West Gouldsboro' among his sons. As this map is from memory it makes no claim to strict accuracy.

Scale about 9.43 in = 1 mile.

The home place was given to the youngest son, Samuel, on condition that he care for his father and mother during their lifetimes. Unlike many such arrangements this proved to be a wise one, for the obligation was scrupulously fulfilled on the part of both Samuel Wood and his wife. The old people were always treated with the consideration and respect that were their due. They were given one of the pleasantest rooms in the house, the one on the southeast corner of the ground floor, with two large windows toward the south, and one toward the east giving a fine view of the lake. There was a fireplace with a bright wood fire burning in suitable weather. The writer remembers, when a small child, visiting in this room her step-grandmother, whom she dearly loved. She well remembers grandmother's gentle voice and her sweet patience with a very talkative little girl. The child never addressed an uninvited remark to her grandfather, for she stood somewhat in awe of the dignified old gentleman. Occasionally, however, he would ask kindly, "Whose little girl is this?" He was then nearly ninety years of age, and with so many small grandchildren growing up about him, no wonder he could not remember us all.

One day, long after Ebenezer was past active work and thought to be very feeble, he was missed from home. His sons immediately began searching for him and soon espied him far out on the bay rowing in a small boat. They went out in another boat, and when they reached him he was quite indignant with them for thinking it necessary to come after him. He thought he could still row a boat and take care of himself, but he never repeated this excursion.

Ebenezer Wood died on Oct. 4, 1874, at the age of ninety years and twelve days. His wife, Martha, survived him only twelve days, and they were laid side by side in the family lot in the town cemetery.

Ebenezer Wood was a worthy representative of the men of his generation. While he was just and kind in the treatment of his workmen, his innate dignity made them feel somewhat in awe of him, and no one ventured to treat him with other than respect. His keen sense of honor made him scrupulously honest in all his business dealings. Strong, energetic, and resourceful, he made the most of the opportunities furnished by a restricted environment. He saw clearly the social tendencies surrounding him, and having formed an independent judgment, he acted quickly and fearlessly in accordance with his convictions.

The solid worth of Ebenezer Wood and others of our ancestors reminds us of the warning which George MacDonald puts into the mouth of one of his characters:

"They hae a hantle to answer for that cam o' decent forbears."

Ebenezer Wood[6] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5]), b. Sept. 22, 1784; d. Oct. 4, 1874; m., 1st, Olive, dau. of Ichabod and Lydia (Wakefield) Godfrey of Steuben, Maine. Olive was b. April 25, 1786; d. Feb. 8, 1820.

Children:

Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1813; d. Aug. 2, 1885.
William, b. Aug. 10, 1814; d. March 23, 1904.
Harriet. Died in infancy.
Henry, b. Aug. 11, 1819; d. March 9, 1888.

Ebenezer m., 2d, Ruth (Godfrey) Kingsley, widow of John Kingsley, and dau. of Ichabod and Lydia (Wakefield) Godfrey. Ruth was b. July 24, 1790; d. Sept. 2, 1833.

Children:

Martha Ann, b. 1821; d. Feb. 11, 1890; m. Joseph Hill, of West Gouldsborough, Maine. No children.
Harriet, b. 1824; d. Jan. 21, 1883.

Emeline, b. March, 1827; d. July 17, 1888.
John Buckman, b. June 11, 1828; d. Sept. 27, 1911.
Eben, b. Feb. 11, 1830; d. Aug. 22, 1896.
George Whitaker, b. Aug. 22, 1833; d. Aug. 16, 1883.

Ebenezer m., 3d, Martha (Nichols) Godfrey, widow of Samuel Godfrey, and dau. of William and Martha (Holway) Nichols. Martha was b. 1803; d. Oct. 16, 1874.

Children:

Samuel Godfrey, b. April 19, 1835; d. Aug. 27, 1924.
Alexander Nichols, b. 1837; d. Sept. 11, 1846.
Helen Maria, b. Feb. 20, 1839; m. Nov. 7, 1864, Luther Smith of Cherryfield, Maine.
Charles, b. 1842; d. Sept. 1, 1846.

DESCENDANTS OF EBENEZER WOOD

Male Line.

WILLIAM WOOD[7], the eldest son of Ebenezer Wood[6], was born at Waukeag Neck, Sullivan. He came to West Gouldsborough to live when he was about fifteen years of age, and made that place his home throughout the remainder of his long life. He built a large and comfortable house on the opposite side of the road and a little to the north of his father's home. He received from his father the southern end of Stave Island and there he built a fish weir which was operated profitably for many years. He also built a comfortable dwelling house on the island and kept a general store there, his customers being the men of the many coasting vessels that touched there, and the lumbermen who spent much of the winter on the island cutting timber. He also kept a store in West Gouldsborough for several years. William Wood was at one time a member of the Maine Legislature.

The writer remembers many pleasant hours spent in the company of William Wood, for he possessed a ready fund of agreeable conversation, and the courteous and dignified manners of a gentleman of the old school.

There was published in a local paper shortly after his death an appreciation of William Wood which was so true of him that it is quoted here. "March 23, 1904. West Gouldsborough. Mr. William Wood of this village passed away at 9.30 last Monday morning, at the age of 89 years. Through his long, honorable life Mr. Wood won the respect and love of his townsmen and neighbors, and will be missed by all. * * * Mr. Wood enjoyed the personal friendship through his life of the Hon. James G. Blaine by whom he was

held in high esteem. By his death is removed one of the last of a long list of men prominent in this section half a century ago, who had more than a local reputation for intelligence, judgment and good citizenship."

William Wood[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6]), b. Aug. 10, 1814; d. March 22, 1904; m. Feb. 10, 1841, Dorcas, dau. of Nathaniel and Sophia (Gould) Noyes of Portland, Maine. Dorcas was b. Aug. 9, 1813; d. April 19, 1887.

Children:

Albert, b. Dec. 26, 1841; d. Nov. 12, 1925. Unmarried.
Joseph, b. July 1, 1843; d. May 9, 1921.
Wilson G., b. Aug. 19, 1845; d. Nov. 17, 1864. Unmarried.
Sophia, b. July 27, 1853; d. Aug., 1909; m. Dec. 28, 1878, Charles Haven of Hancock, Maine. No children.

JOSEPH DUNNELL WOOD[8], second son of William Wood[7], lived in the house built by his father in West Gouldsborough. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1871.

In company with his brother Albert, he operated the fish weir built by William Wood at Stave Island, and that with other forms of fishing constituted a profitable business for the brothers.

In winter Joseph Wood conducted dancing schools in various towns in eastern Maine, and his high degree of skill in the playing of dance music on the violin was put to a practical use in these classes. An appreciation of Joseph Wood, published in a local paper soon after his death, gives a truthful description of his ability as a dancing master and is quoted here. "His skill as a teacher of dancing became known throughout the entire eastern section and his services as such were in constant demand. * * * His ideals were very high,

and he was not satisfied with mediocre results. He placed himself under the best instructors in the dancing profession and always kept fully abreast of the times. Though he was a strict disciplinarian and required the most exact decorum of all his classes, he had the happy faculty of showing his keen interest in the welfare and advancement of his pupils, and, by his genial personality, became endeared to all with whom he came in contact."

Joseph Dunnell Wood[8], b. July 1, 1843; d. May 9, 1921; m. Anna H., dau. of Dominicus Norman and Ellen (Whipple) Clark of Eastport, Maine.

Children:

Anna H., b. May 1, 1888; d. March 20, 1889.
William, b. March 20, 1889; d. Sept. 18, 1890.
Joseph D., b. July 7, 1892; d. Nov. 8, 1926.
Dorcas Lisle, b. March 4, 1894; m. Aug. 15, 1922, Jesse William Bridgham. No children.

JOSEPH D. WOOD[9] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6], William[7], Joseph[8]), second son of Joseph Wood of Gouldsborough, was a fisherman and lived at Corea, Maine. Born July 7, 1892; d. Nov. 8, 1926; m. Caroline, dau. of Forest and Mary (Leighton) Dunbar.

Children:

Helen, b. Sept. 16, 1912.
Doris Mabel, b. April 4, 1914.

HENRY WOOD[7], second son of Ebenezer Wood[6], was born at Waukeag Neck, Sullivan, but spent his childhood and youth in West Gouldsborough. He built his house opposite that of his father on land that was his portion in the division of his father's estate. This was his home during the remainder of his life, and is now owned by his son, Charles, and grandson, Philip, and used by them as a summer home.

At the time of the gold excitement in California Henry Wood joined the great army of the "forty-niners" and went to California. He made the voyage around Cape Horn in the schooner "Ruby" of 130 tons, the voyage requiring six months, and the vessel "logging" more than 22,000 miles. He returned from California in 1854.

Henry Wood's business was that of a ship carpenter. He worked a number of years in various ship yards, helping to build the "Monitor" at East Boston, and worked on many vessels built in Millbridge, and on those built at West Gouldsborough, "Vineyard" and other places in the vicinity.

Henry Wood[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6]), b. Aug. 11, 1819; d. March 9, 1888; m. Maria C., dau. of Ephraim Wales and Maria Boyd (Cobb) Taft. Maria Taft was b. July 14, 1832; d. Nov. 30, 1884.

Children:

Olive M., b. March, 1857; d. April 2, 1863.
Charles Henry, b. March 19, 1859.
Nellie Isabel, b. March 2, 1862.*
Fletcher Taft, b. Dec. 12, 1865.

CHARLES HENRY WOOD[8], eldest son of Henry Wood[7], was born in West Gouldsborough and spent his childhood and youth there. He attended Colby College, class of 1888, and was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1891, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and has since maintained a successful law practice in Bar Harbor, Maine. He also was associated with many local activities, being for many years a director and attorney for the First National Bank of Bar Harbor, and serving his town as chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

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*See lists of female descendants of Ebenezer Wood (page 78).

Mr. Wood was County Attorney, 1905–1909, and a member of the Maine Senate, 1917–1919.

Mr. Wood is a public-spirited citizen, a man of character and ability, and is highly esteemed in the community where he lives and by his legal associates.

Charles Henry Wood[8] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6], Henry[7]), b. March 19, 1859; m. Katharine, dau. of Capt. John B. and Lydia (Haraden) Shaw. Katharine Shaw was b. Aug. 5, 1861; d. April 1, 1927.

Child:

Philip Shaw, b. Jan. 31, 1891.

CAPT. PHILIP SHAW WOOD[9], only child of Charles Henry Wood[8], was born in Everett, Massachusetts, but passed much of his childhood in West Goulsborough. He was graduated from the Bar Harbor High School in the class of 1909 and from Bowdoin College in 1913. While in Bowdoin he was captain of the football team, an "all Maine" tackle and the recipient of the coveted "wooden spoon," being elected popular man of his class.

He took the United States Army examination prior to the World War and was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army, in March, 1917. He served during the World War with the 11th Infantry, 5th Division, American Expeditionary Force, with the rank of Captain. Captain Wood was gassed at St. Mihiel, France, in September, 1917, but fortunately recovered completely from this experience.

After the close of the World War, Captain Wood retained his connection with the United States Army and served with the 35th, 11th, and 65th Regiments of Infantry. He is a graduate from the Infantry School, Advanced Course, 1926–1927, and is at present a student at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Capt. Philip Shaw Wood[9] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6], Henry[7], Charles[8]), b. Jan. 31, 1891; m. Aug. 30, 1919, Susan, dau. of Charles Hugh and Mary (Coffill) McEvoy, direct descendant of Hannah Dustin, heroine of Colonial and Indian War fame.

Children:

Philip S., Jr., b. July 28, 1920, at Bar Harbor, Maine.
Katharine, b. July 8, 1922, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

FLETCHER TAFT WOOD[8], second son of Henry Wood[7], was born in West Gouldsborough and grew to manhood there.

He lived in Bar Harbor, Maine, for nearly eight years while he was manager of the Clark Coal Company, taking it as a bankrupt business and transforming it into a business success. He now (1928) lives in Gouldsborough, Maine, where he is a successful sawmill owner, operating mills in West Gouldsborough and at Chicken Mill Stream in Gouldsborough. He has been for many years a director of the First National Bank of Bar Harbor, and has also been President of the Belmont Hotel Company of Bar Harbor since its incorporation in 1920. This company operates successfully one of the oldest summer hotels at that resort.

Mr. Wood's business activities furnish employment for a considerable number of men in Gouldsborough and the vicinity, and he has proved himself to be a public-spirited citizen, taking an active and helpful part in all movements for civic betterment in the community in which he lives.

Mr. Wood has seen much of his own country, traveling with his wife in western United States and in Canada. They also spent the winter of 1925–26 in Europe, making their headquarters in Paris and traveling from there through France and Italy.

Fletcher Taft Wood[8] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6], Henry[7]), b. Dec. 12, 1865; m. Lalia, dau. of John Fairfield and Hannah Jane (Ball) Hodgkins of Bar Harbor, Maine.

Child:

Henry Gerard, b. June 29, 1896.

HENRY GERARD WOOD[9] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6], Henry[7], Fletcher[8]), only child of Fletcher Taft Wood, was born in West Gouldsborough, June 29, 1896. He received his early education in the Bar Harbor schools, graduating from the Bar Harbor High School in 1912. He was graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree of A.B. in the class of 1916. After graduating from college he entered the University of Maine Law School.

On the entrance of the United States into the World War, Henry Wood took the examination for the Second Plattsburg Camp but was refused entrance on account of a slight defect in vision. He at once volunteered in the Canadian Forestry Corp and went over seas in June, 1917, as a member of the 59th Company, C. F. C., with the rank of Sergeant. His unit was in France from July, 1917, until April, 1919, and he was discharged from the Canadian Army in May, 1919.

After his return from France, Henry Wood spent several months in Alberta, Canada, securing a claim to a tract of timber land there.

Later Mr. Wood took post-graduate work at the Law School of Columbia University, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1924. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1925, and after a year with the Legislative Drafting Research Fund at Columbia University, he was awarded a Cutting Traveling Fellowship and spent a year in Paris, France, in intensive study of French administrative law. He now holds the position of Assistant Counsel in

the office of the Legislative Counsel of the United States Senate, a position of responsibility and importance for so young a man. Henry Wood's modesty and agreeable manners have aided his exceptionally keen mind in contributing to his success. He lives in Washington, D. C.

Henry Wood married, June 5, 1922, Clara, daughter of William Milledge and Mary Margaret (Marquis) Beckwith. They have no children.

JOHN BUCKMAN WOOD[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6]), third son of Ebenezer Wood, built his house on the land inherited from his father, west of the home of his brother George. Although he lived in Boston for a short time, West Gouldsborough was his home for practically all his life. His business was that of house carpenter.

John Wood was born June 11, 1828; died Sept. 27, 1911. Married Dec. 4, 1854, by Rev. Sewall Tenney, to Louise Ester, daughter of David and Hester Ann (Campbell) Weare.

Children:

Clara Ada, b. Nov. 3, 1855; m. James A. Hill of West Gouldsborough. No children.
Margaret, b. Oct. 2, 1857; m. Nov. 25, 1891, George W. Allen of Prospect Harbor, Maine. No children.
Francis, b. Dec. 18, 1861; d. Nov. 24, 1914.
Alice C., b. March 17, 1868; d. Oct. 15, 1868.

FRANCIS WOOD[8] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6], John[7]), only son of John Buckman Wood, born in West Gouldsborough, Dec. 18, 1861; died Nov. 24, 1914. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and was a successful dentist in Calais and afterwards at Bar Harbor, Maine.

Married, 1st, Jennie May, dau. of Olive and Lucy (Glover) Andrews.

Children:

Frances, b. June 14, 1893; m. May 6, 1922, Rudolph Keyes. No children.
Margaret, b. May, 1894; m. John Locke. No children.
Ruth, b. 1896.*

Francis, m., 2d, Olive, dau. of Silas and Lizzie (Smith) Cushman.

Child:

David Lufkin, b. Dec. 10, 1912.

EBEN WOOD[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6]), fourth son of Ebenezer Wood, was born in West Gouldsborough. His business was that of carpenter. He built his house on land inherited from his father to the north of the home of his brother William, but he soon sold this property and moved to Cherryfield, Maine, where he lived for many years. Later he moved to Boston, Massachusetts. He married Hannah, daughter of Isaac Patten of Cherryfield, Maine.

Children:

Lizzie Helen, b. July, 1858.*
Harriet Patten, b. 1860; m. Thomas L. Podbury of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. No children.
Anne Patten.*
Delia, died in early childhood.

GEORGE WHITAKER WOOD[7], fifth son of Ebenezer Wood[8], was born in West Gouldsborough. He built his house on land received from his father between the homes of his brothers Henry and John.

On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, George Wood volunteered for active service, although he was married and had two children at this time. He was assigned to the 26th Regiment of Maine Volunteers. The Regiment was sent to the front in Virginia where he was promoted to the rank of sergeant of Co. E. The

*See list of female descendants of Ebenezer Wood (page 78).

forced marches and unaccustomed exposure proved too great a strain upon a constitution never robust and Mr. Wood became ill with a fever. He was sent to the military hospital at Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Virginia, and there he remained for nine months. At the end of that time he was invalided home. The train on which he and other invalid soldiers traveled had to pass through territory held by the enemy, and the train was likely at any moment to be stopped. In that case the soldiers in their blue uniforms would have become prisoners of war, so they did not know when they started whether the train was carrying them home or to Libby Prison. The fortunes of war were favorable in this case, and the train was not stopped. Mr. Wood reached home July 3, 1863, and was ill for a year thereafter. Soon after this he had to stand a draft on the same basis as the men who had not served in any way, but he happened not to be drafted.

In 1872, George Wood moved with his family to Boston, Massachusetts, and established his business as carpenter and builder with a shop at 465 Blue Hill Avenue, Boston. He maintained this business until his death in 1883.

George Whitaker Wood[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6]), b. Aug. 22, 1833; m. Oct. 4, 1857, by the Rev. E. W. Bryant, Elvira Kingsley, dau. of George and Philena (Kingsley) Whitaker of Gouldsborough. Elvira Whitaker was born April 1, 1837; died March 24, 1916.

Children:

Amanda Reed, b. April 18, 1859. Artist. Unmarried.
Elmer Ellsworth, b. July 20, 1861; d. June 3, 1926.
Elvira, b. Feb. 11, 1865. Palæontologist. Unmarried.
Gleason, b. June 12, 1867.

ELMER ELLSWORTH WOOD[8], eldest son of George Whitaker Wood[7], was born in West Gouldsborough. He

was educated in the Boston public schools and graduated from the English High School in the class of 1880.

At the age of twenty-one he went into partnership with Mr. Winthrop Wardner in the business of raising sheep on a ranch in northern Texas. After three years he sold his interest in the business to his partner and went to New York City. There he took a position as subscription salesman with an engineering paper called "Power."

The following account of Mr. Wood's business career is from the "Electrical Record" for July, 1926.

"Several years later, Mr. Wood left 'Power' and became an advertising salesman for 'Electrical Industry,' published by E. L. Powers, Chicago. Mr. Wood continued with this paper when it was bought by Mr. McGraw and combined with the new 'American Electrician.' He remained with that paper for a number of years, until it was consolidated with the 'Electrical World' in 1906. For a short time afterwards, Mr. Wood was connected with that publication.

"In 1907 he left 'Electrical World' and took a position with the 'Electrical Review,' of which Charles W. Price was president and editor-in-chief. For ten years he worked for the 'Review' and when the paper was moved to Chicago in 1908, Mr. Wood remained in New York as its eastern business manager.

"April 9, 1917, Mr. Wood became connected with the Gage Publishing Company, Inc., as an advertising salesman for 'Electrical Record.' He continued in this position for more than nine years, until his death. During his long service on 'Electrical Record,' he 'covered' New England, the section from which he had come and which he knew and loved best. In fact, Mr. Wood spent the last thirty years of his life developing business in the New England territory.

"For forty years he maintained contact with scores of electrical manufacturing and jobbing houses. He saw

the rise and fall of many concerns now forgotten and he maintained through the years a close friendship with many of the men who are now the leaders of the industry. He probably wrote more business for the papers he represented than any other man. He leaves behind him a host of people who admired his business ability, his quiet and courteous dignity, and many other fine qualities of mind and spirit."

In 1920 Mr. Wood made a trip to the Pacific coast in the interests of his paper and traveled from southern California to Portland, Oregon. This trip was highly successful from a business point of view, and the paper wished him to repeat it later but he was prevented by failing health from doing so.

Mr. Wood was a member of the Sons of the Revolution of New York, a patriotic society in which he took a warm interest.

He had a keen sense of honor, and nothing could persuade him to employ the sharp practices in which many reputable business men indulge. He never became a rich man in a material sense, but the high courage and devotion to duty as he saw it which he took with him into the life beyond are of the riches that endure.

After Mr. Wood's death his paper received a thick sheaf of unsolicited letters from prominent business men throughout the territory where he was well known expressing appreciation of his character and regret at his passing. The following note written by Mr. N. W. Gage, president of the Gage Publishing Company, Inc., is selected from among the appreciations of Mr. Wood published in the "Electrical Record" for July, 1926:

"Nine years in close association in business is a severe test of disposition, character and ability. Elmer Wood

stood this test during his connection with 'Electrical Record.' Forty years in close association with men of one industry, calling on and doing business with the same people year after year, is a greater test of a man. Elmer Wood came through it with colors flying high.

"He was associated with the electrical industry when the names of Patrick & Carter, E. S. Greeley, J. H. Bunnell, Boston Electric Company, and Electric Goods Manufacturing Company were the outstanding manufacturers of the electrical industry. Only one of these companies, however, now continues in business under the same name, that is J. H. Bunnell. The firm of Patrick & Carter was changed to Patrick & Williams.

"Mr. Wood held his customers. At his death he was in touch with advertisers from whom he had drawn business longer than any electrical man now living. A record of this kind cannot be maintained without honesty and reliability. He was a gentleman of the highest type, one of the old New England school. The office misses him. His place cannot be filled."

Elmer Ellsworth Wood[8] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6], George[7]), b. July 20, 1861; d. June 3, 1926; m. June 27, 1894, Anna Theresa, dau. of John and Margaret (Littleton) Martin.

Children:

Ruth Kingsley, b. Feb. 10, 1896; m. June 20, 1927, Arthur R. Reid of New York.

Helen Margaret, b. June 9, 1897; m. Aug. 17, 1927, Sumner Bearse Swain of New York.

GLEASON WOOD[8], second son of George Whitaker Wood[7], was born in West Gouldsborough, Maine, but, his parents having moved to Boston while he was still a small child, he passed his childhood and youth in that city, and was educated in the Boston public schools. Owing to the sudden death of his father, he was obliged

to begin work after only one year in the high school, but his wide reading and keen mind have made him an educated man without benefit of formal schooling.

After the death of his father the family moved to Waltham, Massachusetts, where he entered the Waltham Watch Factory at the age of sixteen, and immediately showed marked mechanical ability. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had invented watch making machinery for which the watch company paid him a royalty. These inventions were soon followed by others for which the company also paid. He rose rapidly from one position of trust to another until he became superintendent of manufacturing for the entire factory, a position which he held until the factory passed into other hands. He was an able executive and his tact in getting on with people was as marked as his mechanical ability. He severed his connection with the Waltham Watch Factory in December, 1925, and in June, 1926, he became superintendent of the factory of the Utilities Manufactory Company of Boston. He retired from active business life in August, 1927.

For fifteen years Mr. Wood has been one of the trustees of the Waltham Savings Bank. He was elected one of the five councilmen under Plan D of the Waltham city government when that system was first inaugurated, and served for three years. He was also chairman of the Waltham Recreation Board for three years. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Wood's interest in people and his lively wit have made him a social favorite, and he has been president of the Fales Club of Waltham and of the Unitarian Layman's League for two years. He is deeply interested in music of the highest type, and was a charter member of the Waltham Musical Club. He has a tenor voice of a pleasing quality, and he sang in church for many years.

Mr. Wood and his wife have traveled widely in the United States and Canada, and a trip to Europe in 1914 was brought to an abrupt close by the outbreak of the World War.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Wood have no children of their own, they have brought up and educated a niece and nephew of Mrs. Wood's, Miss Dorothy Muzzey and Mr. Robert Muzzey. They live in Waltham and have a summer home at North Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Gleason Wood[8] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6], George[7]), b. June 12, 1867; m. Oct. 17, 1901, Lena Isabel, dau. of John and Ellen (Webster) Foster of Waltham. No children.

SAMUEL GODFREY WOOD[7], sixth son of Ebenezer Wood[6], was born in West Gouldsborough. He was given the home farm on condition that he care for his father and mother during their lifetimes, an obligation faithfully carried out.

When Samuel Wood was twenty-four years of age he became interested in the reputed opportunities for business success in California, and on Nov. 12, 1859, he and his friend John Jones packed a few clothes in their carpet bags and started for California. A detailed account of this voyage, by Samuel Wood, was published in the "Bar Harbor Times" of Nov. 19, 1924. The voyage was an eventful one for the vessel struck on a reef near the Bahama Islands, and the travelers had some trying experiences before they were rescued. They crossed the Isthmus of Panama and completed their journey by water to San Francisco. Neither of the travelers found the expected opportunities and wealth in California, and Samuel Wood returned to pass the remainder of his life in West Gouldsborough.

After the death of his parents, Samuel Wood and his wife began taking summer boarders. Later they rented their home in West Gouldsborough, and built a house and barn on Stave Island and lived there for three years. Returning to West Gouldsborough, they again opened their home for boarders in summer but their home was never a typical boarding house. Year after year the same people returned to what was to them a delightful summer home. Some of them became almost as closely identified with the life of the town as the permanent residents. Both Mr. Wood and his wife spared no pains to make their guests comfortable and happy, and many of them became warm personal friends to their hosts.

One of their earliest visitors was Mrs. J. Foster Pope, and her narrative of her first coming to West Gouldsborough gives a vivid picture of the homelike atmosphere of the house while Samuel Wood and his wife were its owners. The story was related one rainy day while Mrs. Pope and the writer were sitting in front of a glowing wood fire in the sitting room of the Wood homestead. Some remark had been made about the coziness of the room when Mrs. Pope said, "How well I remember the first time I ever saw this room. It was forty years ago but it seems like yesterday." Her husband had heard of the house and arranged to spend the summer there with his family, but at the time of starting Mr. Pope was prevented from accompanying them, and Mrs. Pope started with her two small children. They traveled from Boston by boat and were delayed by fog and rain. It was cold, and Mrs. Pope was somewhat seasick, and not a little doubtful about the strange place to which she was going. When they finally reached Sullivan it was dark and a cold fog rain was falling. As it was summer they were not dressed for such cool weather. "When we stepped on

the wharf," said Mrs. Pope, "Mr. Wood met us with so much kindness, and showed so much solicitude for our comfort that I began to feel reassured. He had a covered carriage well supplied with warm wraps and robes, and he tucked us in carefully, so the nine-mile ride was quite comfortable. At last we rode up the little hill and I saw the house with the lights streaming from the windows and the wide open door. There Mrs. Wood was standing and received us most cordially. When I came into this pleasant room and saw the blazing fire on the hearth I felt as if I had come to Abraham's bosom! Then began a friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Wood that has been lifelong." Mrs. Pope was at the time of this recital seventy-five years of age, and that friendship remained uninterrupted to the end of their lives.

Samuel Wood possessed a most pleasing personality. Refined and sensitive himself, he was considerate of the feelings of others and was careful to express appreciation of any worthy effort on their part. He had a mellow baritone voice which he had learned to use with accuracy and good taste, so he was a valuable asset to the church choir or the community singing. He also played the bass viol as a member of the local orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood were deeply interested in the welfare of their community, and always took an active part in all enterprises for the common good. They were especially active in helping to raise funds for and build the village church, and in maintaining a preacher for as long a time as possible after it was built.

Friendly and cordial in their relations with their neighbors, their house was a center around which the village life revolved. For the last twenty-three years of her life Mrs. Wood was an invalid but nothing could subdue her indomitable spirit, and the amount that

she accomplished while on crutches and partially paralized was a marvel to all who knew her.

In 1917, when Mr. Wood was eighty-two years of age, and he could no longer carry on the farm the homestead was sold out of the family. Mr. Wood and his wife moved across the street to the house built by Henry Wood, and there they lived, cared for by a devoted daughter, until the death of Mr. Wood in 1924.

Samuel Godfrey Wood[7] (Thomas[1], John[2], Edward[3], Ebenezer[4], William[5], Ebenezer[6]), b. April 19, 1835; d. Aug. 27, 1924; m. Jan. 31, 1867, Emeline, dau. of Jeremiah and Eliza (Rosebrook) Tracy of Gouldsborough. Emeline Tracy was b. Dec., 1841; d. Aug. 15, 1925.

Child:

Grace B., b. May 8, 1873; m. Jerome B. Clark. Lives at Milo, Maine. No children.

EDWARD H. SMITH[9], m. Nellie Pillsbury of Limestone, Maine.

Children:

Lydia Clark Smith.
A son.

STEPHEN DELANO CLARK[8], b. Sept. 12, 1847. Sailed on a ship that was never heard from. Married Emma, dau. of Joseph Handy of Prospect Harbor, Maine. Two children who died in infancy.

NELLIE ISABEL WOOD[8], second daughter of Henry Wood[7], b. March 2, 1862; m., 1st, Oscar Stevens of West Gouldsborough, Maine.

Child:

Marion Stevens, m., 1st, Capt. William McCoy; m., 2d, William Gardner of Calais, Maine. No children.

Nellie Isabel Wood, m., 2d, Ernest Wooster of Washington Junction, Maine. No children.

HARRIET WOOD[7], fourth daughter of Ebenezer Wood[6], b. 1824; d. Jan. 21, 1883; m. Nathaniel Noyes, Jr. Lived in Sullivan, Maine.

Children:

Abbie H. Noyes, b. May 23, 1842.
Edward Noyes, b. June 27, 1843; d. 1899.
Lendal Boyd Noyes; d. 1906.
Frederick Augustus Noyes.
Henry Wood Noyes, b. May 23, 1850; d. June 3, 1887.
Hattie Noyes, b. Oct., 1852; d. April 18, 1881.
Eva Noyes, b. Dec., 1855; d. 1888.
Francis Noyes, b. Dec. 23, 1856.
Mary Noyes, b. 1860; d. July 5, 1879.
Jessie Noyes.
Nathaniel Noyes.

ABBIE H. NOYES[8], b. May 23, 1842; living in 1928. Married George Taft of West Gouldsborough, Maine. No children.

EDWARD NOYES[8], b. June 27, 1843; d. 1899; m. Mary Augusta, dau. of Augustine W. and Permelia A. (Trim) Wood of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Mary Wood was descended from Jeremiah Wood, who was born in 1678 and lived at Littleton, Massachusetts. It is not known that any relationship existed between Jeremiah Wood and Thomas Wood of Rowley. Mary Wood was born Jan. 4, 1846.

Edward Noyes was a member of Co. C., 11th Regiment, Maine Volunteers. He was severely wounded in a skirmish, and his right arm was amputated at the shoulder. On his return home he became a merchant, keeping a general store in East Sullivan, and also selling to the neighboring towns by means of a dry goods cart. He supported his large family in comfort notwithstanding his heavy handicap.

Children:

Edward Augustine Noyes, b. Dec. 31, 1867; d. Feb. 1, 1868.
Adelaide Villa Noyes, b. Nov. 27, 1868.
Susie May Noyes, b. Jan. 22, 1871.
John Farwell Noyes } twins, b. Feb. 19, 1875.
Edward Noyes } John d. April 4, 1884.
George Taft Noyes, b. Aug. 25, 1879.
William Wood Noyes, b. May 22, 1882. Lives at Presque Isle, Maine.

ADELAIDE VILLA NOYES[9], b. Nov. 27, 1868; m. Frederick Orcutt of Franklin, Maine.

Children:

Eva Orcutt.
Leone Orcutt.
Villa Orcutt.
Lawrence Orcutt. He went overseas and served in the World War.
Raymond Orcutt.

SUSAN MAY NOYES[9], b. Jan. 22, 1871; m. Judson Jordan of Franklin Maine.

BEATRICE BLAISDELL[9], m. Andrew Havey.

Children:

Elizabeth Havey.
And other children.

FRANCIS NOYES[8], b. Dec. 23, 1856; m. Mary A., dau. of James Sullivan and Harriet (Hall) Lord. Mary Lord was born July 8, 1865. Francis Noyes is the proprietor of a general store in West Gouldsborough, Maine, and he also owns and operates a large farm in the town.

Children:

Mildred Harriet Noyes, b. Feb. 5, 1891.
Dorothy Noyes, m. Roy McGee. No children.
Chandler Noyes, b. Aug., 1898; m. July 5, 1928, Alice E. Leighton of Winter Harbor, Maine.
Ethel Noyes, b. Nov. 16, 1901; m. July 24, 1923, Roy Winne Barhydt. No children.
Elizabeth Noyes, b. 1903.
Eleanor Noyes, b. March 19, 1906.

MILDRED HARRIET NOYES[9], b. Feb. 5, 1891; m. Rodney Riley of West Gouldsborough, Maine.

Children:

Frederick Riley.
Francis Riley.
Lendal Riley.

JESSIE NOYES[8], m. Edward E. Bragdon of East Sullivan, Maine.

Children:

Kenneth Edward Bragdon, b. Dec. 15, 1887.
Fremont Bragdon, b. April 7, 1892.
Ruth Wood Bragdon, b. Jan. 3, 1894.
Abbie Taft Bragdon, b. Nov. 13, 1896.
Maurice Bragdon, b. Jan. 27, 1899; d. Oct. 27, 1917.
Constance Bragdon, b. March, 1911, died in infancy.

KENNETH EDWARD BRAGDON[9], b. Dec. 15, 1887; m. Georgia Urann. Two sons.

FREMONT BRAGDON[9], b. April 7, 1892; m. March 10, 1917, Mabel Ann McKee of Loveland, Colorado. Lives in Colorado. One child.

RUTH WOOD BRAGDON[9], b. Jan. 3, 1894; m. George Bartlett of Sorrento, Maine.

Children:

Ann Quincy Bartlett, b. July 15, 1918.
Hilda Bartlett.

ABBIE TAFT BRAGDON[9], b. Nov. 13, 1896; m. Henry Stanley of Cranberry Isle, Maine. Two children.

NATHANIEL NOYES[8], m., 1st, Annie, dau. of Melzer Smith.

Children:

Gladys Noyes, m. S. D. Wicks.
Roscoe Perkins Noyes, b. 1893.

Nathaniel Noyes, m., 2d, Hazel Leighton.

Children:

Virginia Noyes. Died in childhood.
Richmond Noyes.
Natalie Noyes.
And other children.

EMELINE WOOD[7], fifth daughter of Ebenezer Wood[6], was born March, 1827; died July 17, 1888; m. William Eaton. Lived in West Gouldsborough, Maine.

Children:

George Eaton, d. 1914. Unmarried.
Harriet Eaton.
Carrie Eaton. Died in childhood.
Charles Eaton. Unmarried.
William Eaton.

HARRIET EATON[8], m. Emerson Kitterage Wilson of Cherryfield, Maine.

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